IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed..

No. 56,061.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
30th Sept.	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
7th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
14th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
21th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
4th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st N ov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
4th Apl.	*MALAYA...	7000	.....	...
11th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
25th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
2nd May	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
9th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
23rd ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate. Rs.
MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
LONDON	657 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, Japan and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
di Piemonte .	6365	Viglienzoni	17th Sept
Steamer	6000	.....	15th Oct.
Steamer	6000	.....	12thNov.
.....	6000	.....	10th Dec.
			1914.
.....	6000	.....	7th Jan.
.....	6000	.....	4th Feb.
.....	6000	.....	4th Mar.
.....	6000	.....	1st April
.....	6000	.....	29th ,,
.....	6000	.....	27th May
.....	6000	.....	24th June

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle. Bombay.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka ...1,695 Thurs. 18th Sept. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga ...2,185 Friday 19th Sept. 1 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2,184 Mon. 22nd Sept. 11 a.m. * P.D, &C.M

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306 Thursday	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3418 ,,	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th September, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.
*Elysia. ..	6368	J. A Coverley	24th Feb.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ...	13th Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	25th Mar.
*Circassia .	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th April.
Scindia.....	5106	Wm Kelso ..	21st April.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	2nd May
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	22nd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES:

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

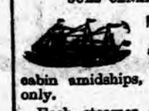
Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.



THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Polynesien	6385	Lalande.....	24th Sept
Dumbea	6685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct
Ville de la Ciotat.	6385	Lafont	19th Nov
Nera	5685	Lassince	17th Dec

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	235
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.
Bombay, 88, Apollo Street

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

RINGS, EXQUISITE RINGS!
AN INEXHAUSTIBLE COLLECTION.
RINGS FOR

ENGAGEMENTS,		DIAMONDS,
PRESENTATIONS,		SAPPHIRES,
WEDDINGS,	IN	EMERALDS,
SIGNETS,		RUBIES,
GUARDS,		PEARLS,
FANCY RINGS,		FANCY GEMS.

We desire to draw special attention to our stock of ENGAGEMENT RINGS set with selected DIAMONDS, which carry maximum value in

TRANSPARENCY
CLEARNESS
PURITY
COLOUR
FREEDOM FROM FLAWS.

Deficiency in any one of the qualities mentioned diminishes the value of diamonds considerably.

You may rely on obtaining quality from

"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY"
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Haakow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lloyasng	Tilhling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£3,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7 per share at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the Half year ended 30th June 1913, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after 29th September, 1913, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register on 20th September, 1913, on production of share-certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th September 1913.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 28th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. AND COMPANY
No. 85, HUMPHREYS STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,556 BAGS RICE
Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse R. B. C. Shed, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Ex. S.S. "African Monarch."
859 bags rice.
Ex. S.S. "St. George."
657 bags rice.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public cAuction, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1913, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Cotton-seed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, barley, castorseed, jawari, harda, carpenter tools, loose c.i. plates, oil, luggage, E. casks, iron bars, broken stones, coal, popyseeds, catton, cotton pieces, E. drums, jogree, nagree, loose c.i sheets, bagging, chillies, sweeping grain, old records, condemned sheets, and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Full programme at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Pictures only at 8-30 P. M.

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE
MISS ALICE DIGBY
IN NEW AND CATCHY SONGS
and another INTERNATIONAL DANCE.

MATINEE
TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M.
LES MISERABLES
(by VICTOR HUGO)
will be shown complete.

PRIZES at 6-30 P. M. TO-DAY, being the KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY, when 3 silk Sarees will be given away.

DANCE
OF THE
BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB
AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON FRIDAY, 19th September, 1913.

Tickets can be had from the Hony. Secretary, or through Club Members.

G. A. NEWBY,
Hony. Secretary,
Bazar Gate Police Station.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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Liquid Metal Polish.

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HULL, ENGLAND.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.
A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYLON.

An entirely new Production. 2,000 Feet of perfect Colour-Photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR ... (Drama taken after Sir Walter Scott's charming Romance).

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

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CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 „	„ ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 „	„ ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 „	„ ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Bedstead Library, Pierces, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chanda, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Barsa Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

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Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health?

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watas and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

To be had of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED a well qualified and experienced MEDICAL OFFICER (Indian) on Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per mensem, according to qualifications, rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Also a good L.M.S., with experience in hospital work preferred, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja,
Nepal.

WHO will send me 1,000 or more STAMPED POSTAGE STAMPS or POSTCARDS used I shall give him analogous the value an OBJECT from Germany according to his WISH and OPTION.

MAX HASCHECK,
Dresden 21, Germany.

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WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER or Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate, Rent Rs. 50.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper

FOR SALE.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS
OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LABDEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS
Payable in 15 day's notice 3½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912:
31st January, 1912 ..Rs. 8,00,000
30th April, „ ....Rs. 24,00,000
31st July „ ....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December „ ....Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London
Manager

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
(No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, the 18th September, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plot for a period of 999 years :—

Lot No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:—This Plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II. Plot No. 5, 684 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 5 in. on Sandhurts Road and 131 ft. on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road and 90ft. 5 in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV. Plot No. 7, 547 sq. yds:—This is a choice plot of building land. It has a frontage of 64ft. on Sandhurst Road and 89ft. 7in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. V. Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. on Kumbharvada Road. Shops will be allowed on all these plots and mahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 English-built rubber-tyred state carriage, in very good order.
1 Calcutta-built rubber-tyred state carriage, in very good order.
1 American brake, in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred English brougham by Windover, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 10-12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated motor-car, in good condition and running order, recently overhauled and painted, complete with side tail lamps, hood, Stepney wheel and tools.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 16, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Lot No. 1, Plot No. 15, 715 sq. yds :—This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has a frontage of over 104 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2, Plot No. 16, 790 sq. yds. :—This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:—A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dunn Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.

Nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on Mandvi-Koliwada Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, near plot No. 7, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—Plot No. 2, 506 sq. yds. —This is a very valuable Building site having a frontage of about 68 ft. to Jambli Street.

Lot No. 2—Plot No. 5, 587 sq. yds. —This is an excellent plot of building land having a frontage of about 78 ft. to Kazi Sayed Street.

Lot No. 3—Plot No. 7, 753 sq. yds. This is a very valuable corner site having a long frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and a return frontage to the low level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge.

Lot No. 4—Plot No. 8, 568 sq. yds.—This is a valuable corner plot having a long frontage to Dongri Street and a second frontage to the level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge Road.

Lot No. 5—Plot No. 11, 611 sq. yds.—This is an excellent plot of building land having frontage to Kazi Sayed Street and Janjiker Street.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms. Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view.

For further particulars, auction and building condition, forms of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Office, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 336 of 1911.

Bhaishanker Nanabhoy and another, Vs.
Manekbai, widow and another.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Cooverbai, widow of Dayal Bhimji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), a large lot of jewellery consisting of gold, pearl and diamond ornaments, such as one pearl and ruby nose ring of very large and medium size pearls, pearl necklace of 5 strings, pearl bangles and raifees, gold bangles, gold necklaces, nose rings, evedrops, chains, fulka, sankli, tun munyas, kadas, pearl necklace with red and green stones, kanthis, chudas, mandatya, mohunmala, poches, ear rings, sunklos, small pieces of diamonds, ram navmi, gold buttons, sleeve-links, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 P.M.(S.T.) Messrs.BENNETT and Co.are instructed to sell by public Auction, at Esplanade Road, opposite the Bombay Club and next to the Paper Currency Bank, (where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable and handsome, teak and black wood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard black wood open carried furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton. Sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, drawing room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, parian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet-tone cottage piano,one 1-4, 1-2, and 3-4 hour chiming clock by Marks, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box with refregerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oilpaintings, one electric fan and lamp with battery, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils etc., etc. The property of E.G.Norton Esq.Consul of the U.S. of America and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons, Captain H. G. Piegott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

The city Line steamer City of Colombo, 3,901 tons Captain W. J. Hannaford,arrived in harbour yesterday from New port, via Glasgow, with a general cargo.

The steamer Manin, 1,679 tons, Captain S. Zennaro, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Captain Kinnard, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, 13 cabin and 42 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 15th Sept. 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

DEPOSITING GROUND.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has notified that the depositing ground has been shifted to the south side of Karanga Beacon and is marked by three black buoys and white flags.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Pallinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 16.

Angus.....2320 Dakers.....A Yule and Co
12a13 Arcadia...3574 Bircham.....P and OCo
Budrie.....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Blake .....2396 Hill.....A Yule and Co
Baroda .....1849 Moorcraft.....B M and Co
Caspian 2317 Wright .....W and A G and Co
City of Colombo...3901 Hannaford...K N &Co
Hoseineo... 9?? Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Istrar .....2979 Jacob.....K N and Co
Itonus .....3401 Pigot.....M M & Co
Khoorou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.....T M and Co
Kola ....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Okhla.....843 Maphee .....M M and Co
Ocean .....2160 Christeane The Bombay Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Neil...W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonefield.....Port Said.....Arab Strs Ld
Subedar.....3037 Crebbin.....T M and Co
Salsette .....2391 Vine.....P and O Co
Aifeld .....2450 Nieman.....K N& Co
Seiston.....2711 Forbes .....M M & Co
Hymettus .....2384 Evens.....M M and Co
Kirklee.....2275 Currie.....J F and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dests.	Dats.	Agents
D&E Bulgarian Prince	3129	Davies	...	H'burg	J M and Co
F Clan Stuart	2285	Anderson	...	J Finlay & Co
H H Mayon	2154	Murch	...	18-9	...	T Mand Co
K Spuma	3399	Braudtish	...	Rangoon	A L S N Co
M Konig	3176	Cultzan	...	Durban	16-9	...	O S and Co
N Baron Cawdor	2764	Caskie	...	Baltimore	20-9	...	J Finlay and Co
O J Maru	2346	Richards	19-9	...	N Y Kaisha
P Bleamoor	2103	Blakey	...	Barrow	19-9	...	J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Itria	3419	Gulgey .. Java	20-9	M M and Co
2	Olympia	3690	Finnair	...	Liverpool	17-9	W and A G and Co
3	Adamsturm	...	Hatinheid	...	...	18-9	...	W and A G Co
4	Ivarkip	2906	Glasson	...	London	27-9	...	T S and Co
5	Montebello	2770	Gill	...	Hull	19 9	...	J F and Co
6	Colaba	3699	Robertson	20-9	...	M M & Co
7	Parnea	2149	Williams	...	M M and Co
8	Principle-di-Piemonte	...	4044	Quentino	...	Genoa	17-9	.. Italian N S N and Co
9	Delta	...	4780	Martin	...	Shanghai	...	24-9	...	P and O S N Co
12-13	Arcadia	3574	Bercham	P. and O. Co
14	Dwarka	...	759	Mezon	...	M M and Co
15	Liebenfels	...	2830	Kohleras	...	Hamburg	12-9	...	W and A G Co

H W P D

Indravati	...	513	Esmail	...	...	Bo S N Co
Mohanasi	...	549	Ahmed	...	...	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Lindula	...	2183	Walsh	...	...	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	C of Colombo	Hamaford	N Port Aug. 12
	Itonus	Pigott	Java Aug. 6

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Peter Jebsen	Meyer	Calcutta
	Manin	Zennaro...	Calcutta

The steamer Olympia, Captain Kennard, obtained their portclearances yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Seistan, for Rangoon.
" Clan Stuart, for Cochin.
" Strathmoor, for Philadelphia.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—3 cwts linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co ; 15 bales wool, B Hurbhan.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—18 cwts chillies, 1 cask chutney, N K Jussawala ; 4 cases cotton curtains, L B Bhootwalla ; 100 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros; 70 cwts mica, T Jones and Co; 3,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros; 130 cwts old rubber, A H A Shaiwah; 1 bale woolen carpets G P Stavrides and Co; 12 bales woolen carpets, A Laduk; 103 lbs tortoise shell, R Visram; 1,700 cwts cotton seed oil cake, I Cotton Oil Co ; 275 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy; 125 bales cowhides. E D Sassoon and Co; 6 bales cowhides; 33 bales sheepskins, W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales skins, 14 bales cowhides, V Esmail and Co; 8 bales cowhides. N J Joomabhoy and Co; 37 bales cowhides, 12 bales skins, R M Kooka; 8 cwts ivory, H Lallji and Co; 5 cwts ivory, H Cawasji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

Strathmore s—6,500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Caspian s—2,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR BALLIMORE.

Baron Cowdor s—500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—500 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 300 cwts buffalo horns, H G Mahomed; 165 bales cotton, A Rajaram and Co.

Adamsturm s—55 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 44 Indian hulls, A Partoy ; 75 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Inverkipp s—15 tons tin clipping, A Futehally and Co ; 14 bales hemp, 7 bales sawri cotton, 23 bales oily cotton, J Moosabhoy : 3,060 lbs Indian rough stones, J M Sale Mahomed ; 55 bales cotton fly, 210 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—225 cwts kang, J M Billimoria and Co.

Sibenfels s—55 bales cotton, W Rajaram and Co ; 220 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy ; 220 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co ; 190 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 102 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy ; 100 bales cotton waste, 26 bales sawree cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

Bulgarian Prince s—55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 605 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 1.900 cwts weedseed, B and Krause; 990 bales cotton, 200 cwts mustarseed, 100 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 880 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 550 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 165 bales cotton Bombay Co; 50 bales Hemp, K Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, K Devchand and Co; 440 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bulgarian Prince s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 305 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 3,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts linseed. 4,000 cwts rapeseed, S Dreyfus and Co; 17,017 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 480 cwts groundnut cakes, K Devchand and Co; 200 bales, cottonfly, 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, H Vensey and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru s—300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 700 bales cotton, N Tulehally and Co; 32 bales cotton, S Nathoobhoy; 2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 508 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 16.

Steamer City of Colombo from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co ; 10 bales twine, 4 cases medicine, 1,500 numbers firebrick, 24 boxes clocks, 4 cases 1 chest locks, 100 boxes 101 cases bottles, 1 hogshead lampware, 121 bales buckets, 471 kegs 1 case paints, 30 cases 30 frankson colour, 80 boxes 61 cases paper, 3 cases copperplate, 3 cases lead plates, 34 cases bacon and ham, 80 cases biscuits, 10 cases provisions, 2 cases confectionary, 17 cases confictions, 31 cases toilet,1,405 boxes 450 cases soap, 3,793 numbers. hard spelter plates, 10 drums sodium sulphates, 80 cases bleaching powder, 100 kegs soda crystals, 54 kegs 150 bags bicarbonate soda, 69 drums caustic soda, 60 kegs 1,184 bags soda ash, 31 cases cloride of zinc, 32 bags glauber salt, 38 kegs sulphate of copper, 110 kegs starch, 11 cases scrap glass, 9 cases glass plates, 41 cases window glass, 34 bales old newspaper, 19 cases oil cloth, 25 cases cornflour, 15 cases sauce, 10 cases pickles, 40 barrels pitch, 24 barrels 21 cases 25 rumlets coal tar, 405 cases candles, 26 cases mineral oil, 125 cases 885 hogsheads ale, 91 cases beer, 10 cases stout, 28 hogsheads ale and stout, 75 cases gin, 15 cases liquors.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS—September 7, at Sitapur, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Phillips, Indian Police, a son.

MACKENZIE—September 8, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, the wife of Captain M. Mackenzie, V. C., The Royal Scots, of a son.

ALEXANDER—September 10, at Broxbourne, Herts, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Alexander, I.C.S., a daughter.

DEATHS.

REID—September 6, at Aboyne. Scotland, Major-General Sir Alexander John Forsyth Reid, K C.B., Colonel 29th Punjabis.

MACNISH—September 8, at Campbeltown, N. B., suddenly, Hugh Macnish, late of Greenwood Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khordadsal : Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final : Mahomedans vs. Hindus; Bombay Gymkhana Ground 12.
H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon return from Bombay and arrive at Kirkee, 6·49 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League : Hornets vs. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Agricultural Conference at Poona.
Poona Horse Show, First Day, Poona.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Be patient and you will obtain what you seek.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 5th inst., left Aden, at 4 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-30	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-25	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per s.s. "Principe di Piemonte" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4 p.m. to-day. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permision of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Under the Austrian Eagle .....Wagnes
Overture .. Dichter und Bauer ...Suppe
Valse .....Mirialda .....A Bose
Selection ...The Pirates of Pen-zance.....Sullivan
Serenade ...Italienne.....Czibulka
Selection ...The Girls of Gottenburg .....Caryll
Two-Step ... Way Down in Colon Town.....Hoffman

AHMEDABAD SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.—There was a large and representative gathering of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad of all communities, assembled at the Premabhai-Hall, on Thursday the 11th instant, presided over by Mr. Hudson I.C.S., to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Ahmedabad Sanskrit-Pathshala of which Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai is Secretary and the presentation of a congratulatory address to the Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Baronet. A noticeable feature of the address was that it was entirely in Sanskrit, having been composed by Shastri Shankerial Maheshwar of Morbi and read by Shastri Hathibhai Harishanker of Jamnagar, English and Gujarati versions being provided to the meeting. The students enacted the 4th Act of Uttar Ramcharitra and recited a Gujarati poem composed for the occasion. The address was presented to Sir Chinubhai by Mr. Hudson on behalf of Mrs. Hudson and himself. Sir Chinubhai thanked Mr. Hudson for his kind references to him and for his presence that evening and said he considered that the Barometcy which our Gracious Sovereign had conferred on him was a compliment more to the progressive town of Ahmedabad than to himself. He thanked the Managing Committee of the Pathshala and spoke in eulogistic terms of its Secretary, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai who had presented the school with a house worth Rs. 10,000 and a cash donation of Rs. 5,000, besides promising a monthly help of Rs. 100 for 4 years.

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBANCE IN BAY STILL FEEBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Bay disturbance still remains feeble and has not yet crossed the coast. The rainfall has again been confined principally to Burma, North-East India, and the North-East coast of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Orissa and Bihar; fairly general in Lower Burma, Assam, and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, and the east of the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the east of the United Provinces, the South-east Punjab, East Rajputana, Mysore, Malabar and the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are :—Mergui one-and-a-half inches; Diamond Island, one; Mimbu three-quarters ; Silchar and Sangor Island, two ; Barisal, one ; Jalpaiguri, one-and-a-half; False Point and Sambalpur, two; Patna, one-and-a-half; Benares, a half; Montgomery, a quarter ; Ajmer a half ; Raipur, a quarter; and Jagdalpur, a half.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and adjacent districts.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.
Previously registered	78·76	75·28
Tuesday, 16th Sept.	0·03	0·07
Total.....	78·79	75·35
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.		

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. September 16.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date, 1911.	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumbal's Hill.	0·00	64·0	43·11	48·82

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 16th September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts. 0 32	In. cts. 79 51

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Deesa	93·3	79·5	...	0·00
Jask	93·3	80 3	...	0·00
Muskat (15th)	93 3	85·6	...	0·00
Multan	93·3	76 0	...	10·28
Rawalpindi	84·9	68·1	...	24·44
Lahore	96 4	71·7	...	18 09
Sirsa	93 8	76·5	...	17·84
Ambala	94·5	70·9	...	28·21
Delhi	98·0	76 8	...	13·56
Agra	95·5	76·0	...	7·39
Mainpuri	98 3	74·1	...	10·66
Jhansi	97·8	77·0	...	9 64
Cawnpore	96·6	76 0	0 03	18·82
Allahabad	98·1	78·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad	103·1	76·8	...	2·91
Karachi	84·0	70·0	...	12·01
Ajmer	89 1	74·7	0·52	11·16
Jaipur	95·0	72 1	...	12·71
Kotah	95·1	75·1	0·02	16·12
Bhuj	85·0	73·5	...	38·37
Dwarka	84·8	77·2	...	17·35
Veraval	84·1	76 3	...	24·55
Rajkot	90·6	68 8	...	27·78
Bhavnagar Para.	91·0	72·8	...	35·93
Surat	88·9	74·1	...	37·12
Ahmedabad	89·6	73·7	...	35 61
Deesa	89·3	71·4	...	35·15
Nosmuch	87·9	69·0	...	23·89
Indore	85·1	67·6	...	36·23
Jubbulpore	?	7?·3	...	30·38
Saugor	88·3	69·1	...	22 92
Hoshangabad	88·1	70·4	...	36·31
Khandwa	87·2	71·1	...	38·15
Akola	90 2	70 5	0·05	25·86
Amraoti	87 8	69·3	...	34·57
Nagpur	91·1	73·8	...	43·22
Chanda	89·5	73·0	...	5?·93
Raipur	89·7	73·6	0·26	35·33
BOMBAY	86·9	75·9	0 26	65 72
Ratnagiri	84·8	73·9	0·02	67·14
Mormugao	82·5	74·7	0·20	82 54
Karwar	84·2	72 5	...	88·22
Malegaon	84 9	69·6	0·08	13 47
Ahmednagar	88·6	63·5	0 01	18 35
Poona	87 0	64·3	...	22·42
Sholapur	91·3	73·6	...	11·39
Bijapur	92·2	72·3	...	8·95
Belgaum	76·8	63·0	...	31·62
Aurangabad	85·4	66 5	...	20·08
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	71·7	...	26·49
Hyderabad	88·3	73·2	...	14·28
Mangalore	85·8	73·3	...	80·74
Calicut	84·3	75·6	...	67·03
Cochin	85·7	73·7	0·12	65·20
Colombo	85·5	77·0	...	13·25
Masulipatam	94·3	78·2	...	7·55
Bellary	97·0	74 3	...	3·07
Cuddapah	97·5	78·5	...	5·63
Madras	97·0	79 0	...	5·66
Bangalore	84·8	62·8	...	9·87
Coimbatore	90·4	69·3	...	2·33
Trichinopoly	100·6	76·3	...	1·98
Negapatam	98·7	80·2	...	7·12

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·07 (79·34) ; G T H=0·03 (75,67) St. G H=0·14 (76·29) ; C P=0·26 (65·72).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
90	68	0 5	138 45

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north-east Punjab where maximum temperature is above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to havily clouded in the southern half of the division and clear in the northern half. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·52" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and at Kotah and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.26" of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or is defect. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen: Bombay has had 0·26" and Mormugao 0·20". Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere The air is drier than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Light or moderate showers have fallen in the Konkan, the south Rajputana and in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces. A few insignificant falls occurred on the south Malabar Coast and the north Bombay Deccan.

Isolated showers are likely in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in Mysore. A few falls may occur on the south Malabar Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 16th September, 1913, was 30·026 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th September.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayqil, Santa Elena and Esmeralda should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Portrialon, Derani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian offices opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babaesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (16-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Owing to interruption of Yangtse lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13).

Prohition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn. (16-9-13).

Greek administration notifies that correspondence with Chio,Tenedos, Lemnos, Salouika, Florina, Kozane, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has been opened via Eastern. (19-12-12)

Bulgarian administrations notify opening to international service Seilingrad (Mouzapha Pasha), Gorna (D Jeumai) Bala, Loesngadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demirhissar, Dedeaghadj and Neverokop. Charges for above-mentioned places same as for Europ

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 15. BOMBAY, Sept. 16

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 11-16	1-8	
2½ do. Rentes	89 1-2		1-2
3 1-2 ac. Sterling Loan	89 5-8	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 15-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-3	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do, do, at Berlin	20·41½		1-2
do. do, New York	4·25 7-8	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-4	1-4	
do, 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold ..77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 15 16d unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Moderate business
Futures ... Quiet—Steady
Manchester Business ... Dull with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 9,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·41+67
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10·00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 04	6·98	6 91
+11	+11	+10
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·91	6 92	6 93
+10	+10	+10
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July**
6·95	6·95	6 95	6·94
+11	+10	+10	+10

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 13·15 Jan. 12·98.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·21 Jan. 13·04.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·01 Jan. 13·13.

NEW YORK—
Bales.
2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...44,000
2 „ Receipts at U. S. last year ...5 ,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...32,000
„ Exports to Continent ...33,000
„ Spot Cotton 13·25+05
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·05 —01
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·90 unchgd

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 13 +1-16
Futures month of Oct. ...12·94 +03
Futures month of Jan. ..13·05 +01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Washington, Sept. 8.

The Census Bureau reports the supply of cotton at 16,758,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do. Months Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London. Value
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...1,54 ,000

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Victorian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...63 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex ship ...54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 unchgd
Do Months Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship .. 48 1-8+1-8
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Linseed Calcutta 46 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ..Sept.-Oct. London—Buyers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...44 1-4—1-2
Do Months— ..Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ..£7-0-6 unchgd
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 7 unchgd
Sept.—Value—Flat

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £74 7-8
Copper Brazers ... £ 89
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

ARRIVALS—
"Scharsfels" "Baron Balfour".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) 12 6 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 8 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p c....9 6 1-2—1-4
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 2 1-2d unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Very little doing.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive—Idle.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ... 11 6 unchgd
Month of Shipments Sept.—Value
C and F Calcutta ...11 7 1-2 unchgd
Sept.—Value

† Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [Sept. 16th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 13th & 14th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	33	39,281
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	37	43,508

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	5	p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 10th Sept.	5	„
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5	„

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm, and some business was done at 15 4 3-32d. for T. T. and 15 4 1-8d. for demand.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 11-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. do France Ready	171 3-4
Do. do Marseilles „	189 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	146 3-4
Shanghai „	209 1-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-4 for Cash and the settlement and advanced to 95-5 at which rate some business was put through.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95	5 0
Settlement	... „	95	5 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was again unchanged for ready as well as for forward, the rates being 27 3-4 and 27 51-16 respectively. New York was also unchanged at 60 1-8 The rate in the opening market was 79-7-0 and then declined to 79-5-0.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
Australian Gold	... „	24	1	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	70	0	0
1st Settlement	... „	62	15	0
2nd Settlement	... „	70	3	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	79	6	0
1st Settlement	... „	79	5	0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNNING :—Rains are doing serious injury to cotton open in the field. Our opinion is that the chances are in favor of a further advance.

Weld and Co :—

LIVERPOOL :—Smaller market but steady. Very little hedge selling but only limited buying. During the afternoon there was a little American straddle buying, otherwise there is no feature in the market.

WEATHER :—Heavy rains for several days in Eastern Texas are damaging cotton. Further rains with colder weather are predicted.

CONSUMPTION :—The Census Report of consumption for America for the month of August shows 459,000 bales, making a total consumption for the year of 5,786,000 against 5,139,000 bales the previous year.

NEW YORK :—(cable delayed) Long liquidation Some hedge selling.

We advise buying on any further break.

As compared with the American markets the local market is strong and therefore buyers of new crops are offering lower rates. For ready cotton there is some enquiry especially for the Berar styles.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	Mar.
Good M G. Broach	...	316	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	327	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	324	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	320	„
„ „ Dhamangaon	...	317	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	...	319	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	313	„
„ „ Khandesh	...	289	„
F. G. „ Khandesh	...	284	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	279	„
F. G. Bengal	...	271	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Easy
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 93	6·92	6 85
—05	—06	—06
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6 85	6·87	6·87
—06	—05	—04
March-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**
6·89	6 81	6·90
—06	—03	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 14	0 B.T.
September	„ 8 7	6 R.T.
May 1914	„ 9 7	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 8	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 7 10	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 10	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 56	8	0 Dec.-Jan
Black Kutai	Rs. 48	0	0 Jan.-Feb

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11	7 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36	0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	48	7 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASSEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	4 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet. We quote.

White Pusri 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 15	6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	8 6	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	8 9	0 R.T.

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	2,021	bales.
Wheat	...	13,019	cwts.
Linseed	...	18,504	„
Rapeseed	...	1,154	„
Gingellyseed	...	632	„
Poppyseed	...	nil	„
Groundnuts	...	274	„
Castorseed	...	5,444	„
Rice	...	6,578	„
Myrabollams	...	1,195	„
Cottonseed	...	32,435	„
Mowrassed	...	4,788	„
Gram	...	1,453	„
Joowar	...	9,377	„
Maize	...	72	„
Barley	...	65	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	45,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·20
Future Oct ..	13·06—1
„ Jan....	12·90
Spot closing tone	— Steady
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone of Market Opened.—Steady and declined early on unfavorable cables advanced later on Wall street demand and bull support.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 15-16
Future Oct.....	12·94+3
„ Jan....	13·05 1-1
Futures closing tone ..	Steady

Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future ... Quiet
for East Indian ..... do
To-day's sales ... 7,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ... 500 do
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 9,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10 00
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 7·47 7·7
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Y.E.O. Liverpool.

Sept.-Oct.	...	7·04+11
Oct.-Nov.	...	6 98+11
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·91+10
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·91+10
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·92 +10
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·93+10
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·95+10
Apl.-May	...	6·95+10
May-June	...	6·95 +10

Manchester, Sept. 15.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady owing to producers engagements and firmness in cotton—Shirting Dhooties are quiet and prices steady.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Sept Oct.—London— 47 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp— 48 „
Linseed, La Plata ...Sept.-Oct. Antwerp— 45 „
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Steady
Linseed Tendency of the Market — do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Sept. £24-2-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Nov.-Dec. £24 2-6
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal...Sept.Oct.-Dunkirk— 64 6 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Quiet
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk 48 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship. Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk. 53 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk— 54 „
Rapeseed. Ferozepore asual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red .. ..
Rapeseed, Tone of Market at Close ... ... Quiet
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Sept.-Oct.—Hull— £ 7-0-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ...

LONDON, Sept. 15.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sellers.
Sept-Oct.—London— 37 6 „
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)... Sept.-Oct London— Nom
Wheat. Club No. 2...Sept.-Oct. London— 37 6 „
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Sept.-Oct.—London— Nom „
Do. Tone of market at close.. Steady
Do. South Australian Aug.-Sep No sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 82 lbs .. do
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental—Hull ... 7 2 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S Ports ... .

LONDON, Sept. 15.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. Sellers
F.O.B., Hamburg Sept. 9 6 3-4 „
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg .. ...Oct Dec. 9 2 1-4 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec— 12 6 3-4 „
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar —11 9 „
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Sept 11 6 Value
Do. do. Calcutta do 11 7 1-2
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... .
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) Sellers Jan.-Mar.— 13 6
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags) ... ...
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady

LONDON, Sept. 15

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value C.I.F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec11 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar11 3 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Sept.-Dec ..11 1 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March...11 4 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Sept.-Dec...12 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...12 3 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Sept.-Dec 12 1 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March...12 4 1-2 „

Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature } unchanged

LONDON, Sept. 15.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	74	17	6
Copper Best English Selected ...	78	10	0
Copper Braziers ...	90	0	0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	197	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	7	1-2	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B l p. c. F O B l'pool ...	10	15	0
Tone of Steel Market	Steady		
Silver, Spot	27	3-4	
Silver 2 months hence	27	15-16	
Silver Tone of Market... ...	Steady		
Silver Special Feature	Ind a buying		
	do		

LONDON, Sept. 15.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 3-4
Silver 2 months 27 15-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—Steady Indian buying
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... do
Rentes 3 per cent ...ex div ... £ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 73 11-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... £ 89 1-2
Sterling loan ... ... £ 89 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ... £ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent... £ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz Standard ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ...
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·41 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·85 3-4
Interest day to day loans ... 2 1-4
Interest 7 days Market loans. 2 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 4 7-8

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands O. C. Liverpool.	G.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	7·04	6·97
Oct.-Nov....	6·98	6·91
Nov.-Dec....	6 91	6·84
Dec-Jan....	6·91	6·84
Jan.-Feb....	6·92	6·85
Feb.-Mar....	6·93	6 86
Mar.-Apl	6·95	6·88
April-May...	6·95	6·88
May.-June..	6·95	6·88

Nearest Prices at 10-15 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, September 13.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 13th Sept. 1913, by Council Bills ...	£ 8,828,724
Balance to be remitted from 14th Sept. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914 ...	£ 12,282,176

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

NAME	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	288
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1665
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	61½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte.ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	56
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Hoogkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	156
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankus ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	93
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	222½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Sup. ly Co....	100	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	90
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12 „	175
Marcus and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p c	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	20	50	20 p. c.	502½
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	88
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syn. esc.	10	10	...	21½
Sircar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co ... O.	100	100	...	xd
Tata L. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	88
Ld P.	80	80	...	178
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	478
Tephone Co ...	50	50	30 p.c	215½
Tresoherand Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	...
	500	500	yr. 80	510

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	920
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	287½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	260
Central India ...	500	500	70	2050
China ...	1000	1000	...	660
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1475
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Counaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	26	139
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	260
Crowr ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	577½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	617½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	333½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyowardand Bullough ...	500	500	15	490
Hiderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	727½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 160	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1350x d
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3070
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	237½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1040
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	162½
Presidency ...	100	100	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1330
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	115
Swan... ...	250	250	10	282½x
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1580
Textile	500	500	20	1393
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	•25	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawapore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	600	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Ooturi	100	112	nil	...
Purbhaay	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co. Ld	600	600	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	139
Sinda Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Kas...				
Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	10	6 „	15p
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	582
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	132
Central Provinces..	25	4	...	92
Guzrat Railway ...	100	4	...	118

SUN, MOON AND TIDES. AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	September					
Wed.....	17	m	0	6	27	2
			0	18 a	27	4
Thurs...	18	m	0	35	27	3
			0	36 a	27	2
Fri	19	m	1	5	27	2
			1	1 a	26	9
Sat	20	m	1	38	26	10
			1	23 a	26	2
Sun	21	m	2	16	25	4
			1	57 a	25	7
Mon.....	22	m	3	1	25	9
			2	30 a	24	10

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	September					
Wed.....	17	m	5	51	17	5
			6	15 a	16	6
Thurs ...	18	m	6	20	17	9
			6	40 a	16	5
Fri	19	m	6	49	18	4
			7	3 a	16	6
Sat	20	m	7	18	19	0
			7	34 a	16	8
Sun	21	m	7	48	19	11
			8	5 a	17	0
Mon.....	22	m	8	24	20	10
			8	42 a	17	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 6h. 40m.
18 (Thursday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM FOR CEYLON.

THE QUESTION OF PROMINENT PLAYERS.

SYDNEY, Sept. 16.

With reference to the request of the Victorian Cricket Association that the New South Wales Association should veto the proposal of the Rev. Mr. Waddy to take a strong team to Ceylon, because it would seriously prejudice the popularity of inter-State matches the New South Wales Association has decided that only players, whose services are not required in inter-State matches, shall be allowed to accompany the team

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING

CASUALTY TEAM COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 16.

To-day's programme in the Southern India Rifle Association's Meeting commenced with two field practice matches at Marigal Valley about three miles out of camp.

The following are the results of the last two matches fired yesterday and to-day.

Secunderabad Staff Prize: distance, 200 yards; number of rounds, 6.

Lce-Corpl E Ecclestone, M and S M Ry 28, Rs. 50, Col-Sergt F Lowe, M and S M Ry 27, Rs. 30, Lce-Corpl J Niven G I P Ry 27, Rs. 20, Lce-Corpl W Briggs K G F V 26, Rs. 15, Sergt G Mander, K G F V 126, Rs. 15, Sergt O E Howell M and S M Ry 26, Rs. 10, Cr.-Sergt W Bease G I P Ry. 25, Rs 10.

Corpl C G Holley, G I P Ry was 11th with 24, Rs 10; Br W L Freestone, B V A was 16th with 22, Rs 5; Corpl W Mooney, B V A was 19th with 21 Rs 5; Sergt A S Alcock G I P Ry, was 21st with 20, Rs 59;

9th Div Staff and Heads of Depts Cup, distance 300 yds No. of rounds, 6:—

Lce-Corpl J Richards K F V 20, Rs 50, and Cup; Corpl D J Harrison B R V, 20, Rs 30; Cr-Sergt Inst R Partridge E B S Ry 17, Rs 20.

Sergt P McInoss B V A was 7th with 16, Rs 10; Br W L Freestone B. V. A. was 20th with 12, Rs. 5; Sgt. A. S Alcock, G. I. P. Ry. was 21st with 12, Rs. 2-8.

Casualty Team Competition; Open to one team per battalion of ten of any rank and team commander who will not fire.

7th Q. O. Hussars Rs. 110; G. I. P. Ry., Rs. 55. Seven other teams competed.

Ranging and Fire Control (Royal Inniskilling fusiliers, Rs. 115 7th Q. O. Hussars Rs. 57-8. Bombay Volunteer rifles and the G. I. P. Ry. tie, Rs. 10 each.

Higgingbotham Cup. Distance 600 yds. Rounds 9 last 7 to Count:—

Copl. F. Coote, S. I. R. V. 34, Rs. 50 and Cup, Cr. Sgt.-Inst. W. Francis M. and S. M. Ry. 34; Rs. 30, Lce.-Sergt. F. S. Rushton, K. G. F. V., 34, Rs. 20, Sergt. C. E. Howell, M. and S. M. Ry. 34, Rs. 15: Lce.-Sergt. E. C. James, M. and S. M. Ry. 34, Rs. 15; Lce. Copl. F. W. Cockburn, M. and S. M. Ry. 34, Rs 10. Cr.-Sergt. F. Gidney, B V R was 8th with 33 Rs. 10; LceCorpl V S Veevers was 11th with 33, Rs. 10; Br W L Frestone, B V A was 12th with 32. Rs. 10; Corpl C J Holley G I P Ry. was 14th with 32, Rs. 10. Corpl M S Gindel, G I P Ry. was 17th with 22, Rs. 5.

Daily sweepstakes, distance, 600 yds. Corpl F Coote, S I R V 34, Rs. 15.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, yearbook is a useful little publication, for, apart from giving a fixture list, an account of the Gymkhana's activities during 1912-13, and a list of members, it contains interesting articles on "True Sportsmanship;" "Japanese Jiujitsu and Indian Wrestling," by G. N. Potdar. B.A., Chemical Engineer (Tokio;) "Extra time in Cricket Matches;" "Organisation and Improvment of Hindu Cricket," by B. N. Bhajeker, Pleader, Bombay; "Sporting Institutions, their ideals and organisation." by S. R. Bhagwat, Poona City;" "Judges in Sport," and the "Athletic Tournaments, 1913."

In an editorial explaining the object of adding these articles, it is stated: "It shall be our aim to inculcate upon the minds of our youth the real meaning of the term (True Sportsmanship) and its value in the ordinary life. Many-a-time, we find players making open remarks regarding faulty behaviour of their fellow sportsmen while they themselves repeat the same acts for which they blame others. This is an everyday occurrence. The reason for this, in our opinion, is that many of us know only the meaning of the term 'true sportsmanship' but they cannot actually put that to use. Others are in the habit of passing remarks to show that they can distinguish between good and bad sportsmanship, and thereby to make an impression that they themselves are real sportsmen. True sportsmanship requires a lot of self-sacrifice, and the desire to gain something to one's self at the cost of others smells of bad sportsmanship,"—in which comment there is much truth if it is not as elegantly expressed as it might be.

The Managing Committee in their annual report states the net increase in membership for the year is 37 against 64 for the year 1911-1912. During the year about Rs. 800 were spent on wire fencing, Rs. 700 on cricket ground, and Rs. 160 for the purchase of a waterballast cricket ground roller. Next year, the Managing Committee will have to direct all its attention to the schemes regarding the Gymkhana Buildings. The Gymkhana played 18 matches during the year, of which 11 were won, and 4 were lost. The average number of runs scored per innings was 109 against 93 of 1911 and 114 of 1910, the runs per wicket averaging 13 against 11 of 1911 and 14 of 1910. The figures for the opponents' work out to 90 runs per innings and 10·1 runs per wicket on an average.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT

MAHOMEDAN TAIL BAT PLUCKILY.

HINDUS, HOWEVER, HOLD THE ADVANTAGE.

TIRED BOWLING TREATED WITH NO MERCY.

A steady downpour of rain yesterday morning delayed the resumption of the game for an hour and a half Our popular Governor arrived at the Gymkhana at 12-45 and kindly consented to be photographed with the teams on the Gymkhana lawn. He also lunched with the teams and at the tea interval both Their Excellencies visited the Islam, Parsi and Hindu tents, where they were heavily garlanded, and numerous bouquets were presented to them. Mr. Sprott, Mr. Stileman, Mr. Haig Brown, Major Greig and Mr. Nicholson accompanied Their Excellencies on their visits. Red baize cloth was laid down from the entrance of the Gymkhana to the verandah, whence Lord and Lady Willingdon witnessed the match. The verandah was most artistically draped in light and dark purple, and pots of maidenhair fern lined the passages.

When play eventually commenced Patel and Mahamood, the two not-outs, of the Mahomedan team carried the score from 77 to 115 before Patel was caught. Another good stand was then made by Mahamood and Nazir Hussein, and it was not till the score reached 151 that the former, who had played an attractive and useful innings, was bowled by Chandarana. The last two wickets increased the score to 162 before they left. This was 5 runs less than the Hindu total. Chandarana bowled very well and was responsible for 5 wickets at a cost of 46 runs. Baloo was unable to bowl as he has torn the muscles of the biceps and forearm of his left arm. Special mention must be made of the very plucky innings of Nazir Hussein, who in spite of his injured hand, hit out in all directions for his 23 not out.

The Hindus commenced their second knock at a great pace, 51 runs being made before Divekar was stumped. Vithal and Deodher then carried the score to 119 without being parted. The Hindus are thus in a very strong position as they are 124 runs ahead with 9 wickets in hand. The Mahomedans will have to fight very hard if they want to win.

Vithal and Deodher played delightful cricket, and both are hard hitters. They may have forced matters a trifle more towards the close of play as the Mahomedan attack had lost its sting, but they were probably too tired to do so.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will lunch with the teams to-day, and witness the play from the Gymkhana verandah.

RAPID RUN-GETTING.

At 1-30 the two overnight not-outs continued their innings against the attack of Chandarana from the Pavilion end, and Sempre from the other end. Patel at once started scoring and brought up 80 with a fine off-d ive. In the next over Mahamood pulled a short one from Sempre to the leg boundary, and then cut him rather dangerously in the slips for a single. Three quiet overs and Mahamood drove Chandarana past long off for 3, the fieldsman vainly attempting to bring off what would have been a magnificent catch. Ninety went up in the same over with a delightful drive by Patel past cover. Four more runs were scored off the remaining balls of the over. The Mahomedans were rattling up the runs, and so Talpade was tried in place of Sempre. Patel brought up the century with a drive for 2 off Sempre's second ball, but shaped none too confidently for the rest of the over. Chandarana, whose last over was rather expensive, gave way to Sempre from the Gymkhana end, but this did not stop the run-getting, Patel putting Sempre past cover for a triplet. Another change was made in the bowling, Joshi going on in place of Talpade. Mahamood brought up the next decade by neatly putting the third delivery to the leg boundary. The batsman, however, was nearly stumped next ball. The wicket suited the batsmen, who took full advantage of it, and scored at a rapid rate. The Hindu skipper rung the changes on the bowling, and Talpade now went on from the Gymkhana end. The over yielded one run, and the game was discontinued for lunch, the score standing at 114 for 6 wickets towards which Patel had scored 21 not out and Mahamood 22 not out. The stand produced 37 runs and coming at a critical juncture put the Mahomedans in a much safer position.

Five minutes past 3 the Mohomedans continued their innings, Patel scoring a single off Joshi's second ball. Sempre bowled from the Gymkhana end and the usual tiffin interval wicket fell in his first over, Patel being caught in the slips by Joshi (115-7-22). Nazir Hussain came in and ran a risky single off the first ball he received. The new batsman was put in late as he had hurt his hand the previous day and so could not take a fair grip of the bat. 120 went up with a good leg glance by Mahamood off Joshi for 4. Quick running between the wickets resulted in Nazir Hussein getting a couple of twos off Sempre. In spite of the pain he was suffering the same batsman let out at Joshi and got a couple, followed immediately by a straight drive to the bowler's boundary. The last two balls of the over provided him with an additional 4 runs and his efforts were loudly applauded. The runs were coming apace, and Mahamood sent up the next decade with a drive towards the long off boundary for 2, next ball he smacked hard to the Gymkhana boundary, and the Mahomedan enthusiasts were in raptures of delight. With the score at 146, Talpade relieved Joshi of the leather from the top end, and Chandarana was tried in place of Sempre.

MAHOMEDAN RECOVERY.

The game had undergone a complete transformation and the Mahomedans were now on an equality with their opponents. A tremendous drive which was well stopped by Sompre, brought up 150, but then Mahamood's off stump was uprooted by Chandarana (151—8—37). Mahomood played a great game, and is a favourite with the crowd for his amusing conduct. He certainly made light of the bowling and deservedly won great applause at the conclusion of his innings. Abdul Aziz filled the vacancy and opened his account by driving Talpade into the country for a single. He then brought up 160 with a tremendous drive to the on boundary. Neither batsman lost the smallest opportunity of scoring and the Hindu total was being rapidly approached.

With the addition of one more run Chandarana once again sent the off stump flying, Abdul Aziz being the victim (161—9—7). The first ball of Talpades' next over finished the Mahomedans' first innings, Irfani being caught by Mehta on the on boundary. The Mahomedans scored 162 and were thus 5 runs behind the Hindu score. Nazir Hussein was undefeated with 23 to his credit. He played splendidly in spite of difficulties. The Mahomedans are to be heartily congratulated on the game effort they made to right matters, and they played the game in a sporting manner.

HINDUS' HEAVY SCORING.

It was just on 4 o'clock when the Hindus started their second innings, sending in Divekar and Vithal to the bowling of S. Aziz from the Gymkhana and FerozeKhan from the northern end. Nazir Hussein was unable to field and a willing substitute was found in V. Ahmad. Play progressed cautiously until Vithal opened his shoulders and drove Aziz to the boundary at cover. Another snick for 3 next ball by the same batsman sent up the first decade in as many minutes. A short pitched ball from Feroze Khan was lifted round to the leg boundary by Divekar, who repeated the stroke next over, and 20 was signalled. Tamboowalla went on in place of Feroze Khan, and in playing forward to the third ball he nearly over stepped his crease and the bails were smartly whipped off by Irfani. An appeal for stumping was disallowed by the referee. Much applause from the crowd greeted a leg boundary hit by Divekar off Tamboowalla, and Vithal brought up 30 with a drive for a single. Play settled down and Abdul Aziz replaced his namesake with the leather. His first over was a maiden. The tea interval at 4-30, suspended play temporarily. On resuming, Divekar furthered the total by nearly cutting Tamboowalla through the slips for 3. Another single by Vithal and 40 was hoisted. Play now quickned and Vithal laid about him with a will and the next decade soon went up. The Hindus were getting well ahead when Divekar stepped out of his crease to Tamboowalla and was smartly stumped (51-1-20). Deodher took his place and great things were expected of the two batsmen both of whomare forcing players. Sixty went up after a lengthy interval and Tamboowalla gave way to Feroze Khan with the leather. Next over a leg full pitch from Aziz was hooked round to the boundary by Vithal. The Mahomedan fielding was very slack, Mahamood losing a chance of running Deodher out and Ali let go a boundary on the leg side. S. Aziz now went on from the Gymkhana end and Vithal brought up 70 by late cutting him to the boundary. Deodher followed suit and glanced Feroze Khan to the boundary. The next ball he got a single and then Vithal lashed out and put the ball to the leg boundary, bringing up 80. With the score at 84 Ali took charge of the bowling from the northern end, and in the next over Irfani dropped Deodher behind the wickets. The batsman at once took advantage of this "life" by sending the next ball to the leg boundary, and the score mounted to 90. With a glance to leg Vithal brought his individual score to the half-century mark. A splendid cut past cover by Vithal took the total over the 100 in exactly an hour and 20 minutes. This was even better than their first innings and the Hindus were jubilant. A succession of singles by both batsmen sent up the next 10 and Vithal with a beautiful straight drive to the boundary took his own score past 60.

Deodher followed suit sending Abdul Aziz to the leg boundary. The game concluded for the day with the score at 119 for 1 wicket. Towards this total Vithal had 62 not out and Deodher 32 not out to their respective credit.

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.

S. K. Divekar, c Irfani, b S. Aziz	3
M. D. Pai (Capt.), c Yusuf Beg, b Mahamood	14
B. Deodhar, b Feroze Khan ...	67
C. V. Mehta, run out	16
H. L. Sempre, b S. Aziz ...	22
P. Vithal, not out	24
W. B. Talpade, run out ...	2
N. H. Kharwa, b Feroze Khan	0
S. M. Joshi, c S. Aziz, b Feroze Khan	5
P. Baloo, b S. Aziz	3
Chandarana, b S. Aziz ...	0
Extras... ...	11
Total ...	167

2ND INNINGS.

S. K. Divekar, st Irfani, b Tamboowalla	20
P. Vithal, not out	62
B. Deodhar, not out	32
The rest to bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 1 wkt.)...	119

MAHOMEDANS.

1ST INNINGS.

S. A. Razak, c Sempre, b Chandarana	5
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Joshi ...	8
Yusuf Beg, b Chandarana	7
S. A. Aziz, b Chandarana ..	17
Feroze Khan, b Talpade ...	5
C. M. Ali (Capt.), st Divekar, b Joshi	11
S. U. Patel, c Joshi, b Sempre.	22
S. Mahamood, b Chandarana...	37
Nazir Hussein, not out ...	23
Abdul Aziz, b Chandarana ..	7
Peer Mahomed Irfani, c Mehta, b Talpade	1
Extras	19
Total ...	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Aziz... ....25·1	62	4	4
Mahamood.	6	63	0	1
Tamboowalla.	14	18	6	0
Abdul Aziz...	8	23	1	2
C. M. Ali... .	7	8	2	0
Feroze Khan.	17	22	7	3

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Aziz.....	13	32	3	0
Feroze Khan	6	24	2	0
Tamboowalla	9	26	1	1
A. Aziz	8	13	4	0
Ali	5	19	1	0

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
P. Baloo	4	12	1	0
Chandarana	19	46	4	5
Joshi	10	30	3	2
Sempre.	9	30	2	1
Talpade	10·1	25	2	2

TIVIMNENSES vs. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

This match was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday, the game ending in a win for the latter by 44 runs. Scores:—

TIVIMNENSES.

Felix Coutinho, b Dominic	... 12
F L Joachimson, b Dominic	... 5
J F Paes, c and b Dominic	... 14
Patrick D'Souza, b Braganca	... 0
J F Baroo, c b Braganca	... 9
M F Correa, run out ...	... 10
M D'Souza, run out ...	... 2
J F D'Souza, b J J Fernandis	... 1
A J Pereira, b Coutinho	... 0
Campos, b J J Fernandis	... 0
E D'Souza, not out ...	... 0
Extras	... 9
Total	62

LUSITANIAN.

J J Athaide, c Paes, b Coutinho	... 21
H Cordeiro, b Coutinho	... 4
J J Fernandis, b Coutinho	... 2
J Nelson D'Souza, b Paes	... 18
Dom D'Souza, b Baroo...	... 10
C. D'Souza, l-b-w Coutinho	... 1
C Fernandis, b Coutinho	... 2
R B D'Costa, b Coutinho	... 15
J P Braganca, b Baroo...	... 8
Joe Siquira, b Coutinho	... 7
J B Coutinho, not out ...	... 5
Extras	... 18
Total	106

POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY.

For the first day of the second Poona meeting on Saturday, handicaps are as follows:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES. Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Beckmesser, 9st. 13lbs.; Mayfowl, 9st. 10lbs.; Hilarity, 9st. 10lbs.; Gunboat, 9st.; Kurnell, 8st. 9lbs.; Punt, 8st. 8lbs.; Keerit 8st.-4lbs, Coat of Arms, 8st. 3lbs Wayward and Wild, 8st. 3lbs.; Dalmatia, 8st.; Valerius, 7st. 12lbs.; Parkhill, 7st 8lbs.; Sugar Loaf, 7st. 4lbs.; Refresser, 7st. 2lbs.; Hamara, 6st. 8lbs.; Flying Fish, 6st.

If top weight accepting is under 9st-12lbs., it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Satellite, 9st. 12lbs.; Lithosian, 9st. 10lbs.; Borambil, 9st 7lbs.; Madrina; 9st, 4lbs.; Solution, 9st. 2lbs.; Pretty Good Sort, 9st.; Smirk, 9st.; Canberra, 8st. 7lbs.; Tartania, 8st. 4lbs.; St. Gilgen, 8st. 3lbs.; Flying Fish, 8st. 2lbs.; The Cockatoo, 7st. 12lbs.; Macann, 7st. 11lbs.; Borgie, 7st. 7lbs.; Lady Douglas, 7st. 2lbs; Lord Reay, 7st. 1lb.; Starborn 6st. 12lbs.; Impecunious, 6st. 7lbs.; Miss Drake, 6st. 7lbs. Silver Memory, 6st.

If top weight accepting is under 9st. 12lbs., it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP, R. C. and Distance.—Abdul Malik, 9st. 12lbs.; Makib, 9st. 12lbs.; Tajilmulook, 9st. 11lbs.; Thank You, 9st 9lbs.; Gold Fish, (11) 9st. 7lbs.; Sir Visto, 9st. 4lbs.; Sir Knight, 9st. 2lbs.; Purity, 9st.; Beloz, 8st. 13lbs; Regent, 8st. 12lbs.; Money Gold, 8st. 12lbs.; Dhaman, 8st. 11lbs.; Beyrut, 9st. 10lbs.; Gowharjamar 8st, 7lbs.; Thaboor, 8st. 6lbs.; Valens, 8st. 6lbs.; Lord Durham, 8st. 6lbs.; Real Gold, 8st. 5lbs.; Black Malik, 8st. 4lbs.; Singer, 8st. 1lb.; Young Satanic, 7st. 13lbs.; Mexico, 7st. 10lbs.; Sadee, 7st. 9lbs.; Trustee, 7st 9lbs.; Galiard, 7st. 4lbs.; Sweden, 7st 3lbs.; Harry Johnson, 6st. 13lbs.; Solar Star, 6st. 12lbs.; British King, 6st. 12lbs.; Young Hyderi, 6st. 4lbs; Haify, 6st.; Nizamulmulk, 6st.; Last Chance, 6st

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Mafush, 10st 5lbs.; Sunspot, 10st. 2lbs.; Sparrow Hawk, 9st. 11lbs.; France, 9st. 7lbs.; Sweden, 9st.; Kimberley, 8st. 11lbs.; Golden Ducat, 8st. 7lbs.; Mysore, 8st. 6lbs; Young Hyderi, 8st. 1lb. Shaifelmulook, 8st. 1lb. Welcome, 8st. Iron Chest, 7st. 11lbs. Tenebreuse, 7st. 9lbs. Tulwar, 7st. 9lbs. Afzur Jung, 7st. 9lbs. Nizamulmulk, 7st. 8lbs. Nafa, 7st. 2lbs. Guy Fawkes, 7st. 2lbs. Good Gold, 7st. 1lb. Salisbury, 6st. 9lbs, Maidania, 6st. 9lbs. Mukhtesar, 6st 9lbs. English Mail, 9st 6lbs. Abdul Aziz, 6st. 6lbs. Berlin Girl, 6st. Bethoven, 6st.

If top weight accepting is under 9st. 12lbs., it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

THE CURSETJI DINSHAW PLATE. Distance 1 mile.—Abdul Malik, 10st. 5lbs.; Baloz, 9st. 6lbs.; Young Majid, 9st.; Singer, 8st. 11lbs.; Master Bill, 8st. 4lbs,; Bravo, 7st. 12lbs,; Yaki Pasha, 7st. 11lbs.; Mexico, 7st. 9lbs.; Minerva, 7st. 7lbs.; Beynazeer, 7st. 2lbs.; Solar Star, 7st.; British King, 7st.; Occident, 6st.; Real, 6st., Best Chance, 6st.

If top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE, Division(1). Distance6 furlongs.—Yaki Pasha, 9st. 12lbs.; Sachrect, 9st. 6lbs.; Raspberry, 9st. 4lbs.; Kimberley, 9st 3lbs.; Baldwin, 9st. 3lbs.; Beynazeer, 9st. 3lbs.; Bahlool, 8st. 12lbs.; Zigomar, 8st. 5lbs.; Lord Roseberry, 8st. 2lbs.; Tenebreuse, 8st. 1lb.; Dilkhush, 7st, 11lbs.; Abdul Aziz, 6st. 12lbs.: Fado, 6st 10lbs. Division (2). Authority, 9st. 7lbs.; Aden, 9st. 7lbs.; Running, 9st. 6lbs.; Mahboob, 9st. 5lbs.; President, 9st. 5lbs.; Grey Ghost (11), 9st. 3lbs.; Longboat, 9st. 3lbs.; Mathabaig, 9st. 2lbs.; Red Fish, 9st.; Flying Machine, 8st. 12lbs.; Sir Satu, 8st. 12lbs; Munsoor Beg, 8st. 10lbs., Jawan, 8st. 9lbs., Mustarah, 8st. 4lbs.; Lot, 8st. 3lbs.; Tejab, 8st. 2lbs.; Safi. 8st.; Miss Nagashi, 7st. 10lbs; Grequa 7st 4lbs Nasira bad, 7st 2lbs.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p. m on Thursday, 18th Sept.

C. B. Davies, of Llandovery, a brother of Evan Davies, who played for Cardiff and Wales a couple of seasons ago, is said to be anxious to assist the Cardiff Rugby Club during the coming season. He is fast and clever, and, had he remained at Llandovery, would have been this season's captain.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

REVIEW OF ITS LEADING FEATURES.

CONCERT AND SUPPER ON CLOSING NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 16.

The following is a complete list of the prize winners during the week which terminated on Saturday:—

LADIES.

18 hole Medal Competition.—1st, Mrs. Baynes; 2nd, Mrs. Inglis.

Bombay Bangle.—1st, Mrs. Baynes; 2nd. Mrs. Nicholl, Mrs. Pooley and Miss MacGeorge.

Foursomes.—1st, Mrs. Nicholls and Mrs. Pooley; 2nd, Mrs. Inglis and Miss MacGeorge.

Scratch Medal.—1st, Mrs. Baynes; 2nd, Mrs. Scott; handicap prize, Miss MacGeorge.

Putting Competition.—1st. Mrs. Nicholls; 2nd, Mrs. Inglis.

Silver Medal.—Mrs. Baynes.

GENTLEMEN.

Bombay Gymkhana Cup.—1st, Mr. England (after a replay); 2nd, Captain Adair; 3rd, Mr. McLeod, Capt. Monteith and Major Nicholls.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup.—1st, Mr. Duxbury; 2nd, Mr. Kidd; 3rd, Mr. Lynch-Blosse, Capt. Ogilvy and Mr. Watts.

Foursomes.—1st, Captain Adair and Mr. England.

Captain's Cup.—1st, Mr. Scotson; 2nd, Captain Johnston.

P. W. D. Cup.—1st, Mr. Gude; 2nd, Captain Monteith.

President's Cup.—1st. Mr. England; 2nd, Captain Adair (after a replay).

Silver Medal.—Mr. England.

Challenge Shield and Gold Medal.—1st, Mr. McLeod; 2nd, Captain Adair.

THE SMOKING CONCERT.

At the close of the meeting the usual smoking concert was held and a large audience assembled about 9-30 in the Badminton Court, a usually very unattractive building, which had been completely transformed with the aid of flowers, palms, screens, etc. This was the work of Mrs. Marjoribanks who had very kindly undertaken the management of the concert etc., and to whom every praise is due for such a successful termination to the week.

The audience was a highly appreciative one, and there were many encores. Every one wished that Miss Mather had given a second recitation as the first was so excellently readered. Mr. Begbie brought the house down with his topical verse on the Challenge Shield.

I do not feel competent to go into details of the ladies' costumes, but Mrs. Baker looked very well in a royal blue crepe-de-chine gown, while Mrs. Marjoribanks wore a cream dress surmounted with white spotted net. Mrs Tennant looked charming as usual in a most becoming dress of saxe blue, and Mrs. Harrison looked very well in a striking black and white costume, Mrs. Froom's royal blue satin was much admired, as were also the dresses of many other ladies, who were there. A large number stayed on to a very cheery supper kindly arranged by Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Pooley. Altogether the evening was a most successful wind-up to a delightful week.

THE WEEK'S PLAY.

Everyone is agreed that the week has been a thoroughly successful one in every way. The course was in splendid order at the beginning of the week, and although it became somewhat hard towards the end, owing to the lack of rain, it was throughout in a far better condition than last year, owing to the splendid rain during August. The play also was of a higher standard than last year, as a score of 86 won the Silver Medal then, while this year the best scratch round was 80, several scratches 81's, 82's and 83's being also returned, and anything over this being regarded as poor. The three best handicap returns were 77 nett, 78 nett, and 80 nett while I think I am right in saying that last year 82 nett was the best handicap score. Naturally the fine condition of the course had a lot to do with this, and it was undoubtedly playing far more easily than in 1912. It was remarkable, however, that the cases showed no signs of getting worse as the ground got harder, the last day producing the best scratch scores and two more returns being made which equalled the previous best returns for the week.

To turn to the players, it was without doubt a great week for England and Adair. They were both fortunate in being able to get up a fortnight before the meeting and they both got into good form by the time it began. England took the two first prizes the Bombay Gymkhana Cup with a good 81 on the first day of the meeting, and the President's Cup on the last day with a fine 80, which score also gained him the SilverMedal for the best scratch score of the week. He also returned an 81 in the Nasik Gymkhana Cup but his handicap of plus 3 put him out of the running for this. Adair, his chief rival, was perhaps a little unlucky in just losing several competitions by a single stroke. He tied with England with 81 on the first morning, but lost on the replay in the afternoon. An 83, plus 1, gave him no chance for the Nasik Cup and on the last day he returned another score of 81 for the President's Cup and Silver Medal, which he again lost by a single strong. However, he had his revenge by putting England out of the Challenge Shield in the 3rd round, only to succumb to McLeod by a couple of holes in the final after a good fight in which he did not have the best of the luck. He had to play off a tie for second place in the President's Cup with Monteith, who had also done a good 81 and succeeded in defeating him on the replay thus getting second prizes in the Bombay Cup, President's Cup, and Challenge Shield. He was partnered with England in the foursomes which they pulled off without much difficulty and so these two had a very successful week.

The Poona contingent was thought to be very formidable, but the only one to accomplish anything was Monteith, who was also rather unfortunate. He handed in a good card of 82 scratch on Monday, but had to be content with sharing the third prize with McLeod and Nicholls. On the last morning he tied with Adair with an 81 for second prize in the President's Cup' only to lose on playing off. However this score enabled him to claim second place for the P. W. D. Cup. He was put out of the challenge Shield in the second round by England, and was also out of the foursomes early. Inglis, of whom great things were expected, never got on to his game at all. McLeod, the winner of the Challenge Shield, tied for third place in theBombay Gymkhana Cup and proved himself a fine match player, holing putts from all over the green in the Shield Final. Neither of the Boyds ever managed to get on to their game, and another failure was Kennedy, who generally succeeds in putting up a good fight.

Of the handicap players, Duxbury with—6 did a fine round for the Nasik GymkhanaCup, while Kidd who was—8 also accomplished a good performance getting second prize in the same competition. Scotson, who was throughout driving a very long ball, put out several players whose chances were fancied for the Captain's Cup and thoroughly deserved to win in the end. The Bombay contingent succeeded in taking away nearly all the Cups with them, only the Challenge Shield and Captain's Cup going to oth r stations.

In my first letter I mentioned that Mrs. Baynes was understood to be a very good player, and so indeed she proved. Starting well with an 85 for the Medal Competition on the first day, which she won, she carried off the Bombay Bangle, the scratch medal given for the best scratch round over 9 holes of the men's course, and the Club Silver Medal. Mrs. Inglis who succeeded in getting seconds, obtaining second place in the medal competition, foursomes and putting. Miss MacGeorge tied for second in the Bombay Bangle with Mrs. Nicholls and Mrs. Pooley, while she got second prize in the foursomes with her partner Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Nicholls, and Mrs. Pooley beating them in the final. Miss MacGeorge also obtained the handicap prize for the round over the men's course.

No more remains to be said except that every praise must be given to Mr. Gilbert for all the trouble he took to make the week a success and also to Mr. Baker, who was untiring in his efforts to get the course into good condition, a task in which he was thoroughly successfull. Everyone enjoyed himself, and most of us hope to meet again up here next year, and to have as jolly a week.

COUNTY CAPTAINS CRITICISMS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE LANCASHIRE CLUB.

The end of the cricket season at Home has not been without its sensations, for now that the Lancashire programme is finished and he is free to speak, Mr. A. H. Hornby, the captain of the eleven, has freely criticised the methods of the county committee. The expenses, he says, are cut down and talent money reduced. Players unable to play from injury, illness or overwork have their wages stopped. The county programme is curtailed to such an extent that next season the club will have no match with five of the first-class counties and no second eleven matches. Mr. Hornby considers that the policy the committee are pursuing is having a most disheartening effect on the team which will, if persisted in, have a disastrous effect upon the future of county cricket in Lancashire.

Mr. Hornby, interviewed at his home at Nantwich, strongly defended his criticism of the Lancashire County Committee's policy. He said: "It has been known for a long time that the Committee have been economising in lots of unnecessary ways. Dean was injured early in the season. For the treatment of this injury he incurred a considerable bill, and," he added, "I believe I am right in saying that Dean paid out of his own pocket a good deal of those expenses." He compared Dean's position with that of Hirst, who when injured last season was promptly sent by Yorkshire to London, to be treated by a specialist. The League professional was in a far better position than the county professional. He was able to earn £7 to £8 a week for a Saturday afternoon match, and played less strenuous cricket.

THE CLUB'S REPLY.

After three hours' discussion the Lancashire County Cricket Club Committee issued their reply to Mr. A. H. Hornby's criticism of their policy.

They challenge some of Mr. Hornby's statements, declare that no action of theirs can have affected the team this season, and announce that a general meeting of the members will be called for September 12, when the whole position will be considered.

The Committee state that Mr. Hornby's allegation that players' wages are stopped if the players are unable to play because of illness, injury or overwork is misleading. A player, they assert, receives £5 for every home match, £6 for every away match, and an extra pound if the match is won. When players are incapacitated they receive their wages as members of the ground staff.

In the case of apparent hardship the committee are always ready to consider claims to a special grant.

On the cutting down of talent money the committee say that under Mr. Hornby's captaincy the amount has risen from £119 in 1908 to £180 in 1911, and in view of the financial position of the club they felt bound to limit the amount. They also say that they paid all the fees of the message specialist who attended Dean, and so far as they are aware no other expense was incurred by Dean in connection with his injury.

(Mr. Hornby alleged that Dean had been put to considerable expense).

In reply to Mr. Hornby's criticism of proposed economies they point out that in the last four years the club has abolished its sinking fund, incurred a debit balance of £3,500, and economies are imperative.

EARLY MORNING HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

It is the intention of many masters of hounds at Home again this autumn publicly to notify their early morning appointments. The procedure is one of relatively modern origin, but has much to commend it. Cubhunting admittedly is more or less of a private matter, but apart from the fact that changes and innovations have marked the hunting world of late years, fiction has not been unknown in the past through people being kept uninformed as to break-o'-day fixtures. It is, moreover (says the *Daily Telegraph*) a fallacy to suppose that a sprinkling of horsemen at a over-side—generally, interested residents, to whom foxhunting as a sport is indebted in many ways—can prove detrimental to the business in hand.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

SHERWOOD FORSTERS vs. GRANT MEDICALS.

There were comparatively few people on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon to see the Sherwoods play the Grant Medical College. The counter attraction of the cricket match between the Hindus and the Mahomedans drew most people to the Maidan, but those enthusiasts who turned up on the Cooperage saw a good game and one full of interest. It is true that the Medicals did very little attacking but their defence did well and Hildreth, in particular, carried out the large amount of work that was thrown upon him with credit. He frequently got out of tight situations. The first goal scored against him was one that he should have saved, but the other two were not points that could have been prevented.

The Sherwoods had several new men out. Stevenson at outside right was quite good and frequently filled the picture. His shooting was accurate and he combined well with Thornley, who is still in Bombay. Bowler was another new comer and played at left half. Wesson did well on the left wing and sent some fine centres across.

The Sherwoods kicked off attacking the Bandstand goal. Thornley immediately got down. Newlands cleared. After some minutes of up and down play the Medical got going and Easdon hadan opening but passed out and a corner was secured. The kick was a poor one.

Energetic play in the Foresters' right wing gave Hildreth some work to do and he was twice called upon. Then Wesson got through and looked like scoring. His shot struck a full back and rebounded to Thornley. A corner was secured which came to nothing. Wadia was responsible for some fine defensive work. The ball going out to Murply that player kicked through but sent in a weak centre.

Stevenson took the ball up the right wing of the Sherwoods and passed across. Orange had a soft thing in the goal mouth but put the ball straight to the goalkeeper who had no difficulty in clearing. Later Thornley put in a hot shot that Hildreth saved in style. The ball was returned and Mitchell put in a daisy outer which Hildreth just managed to get his foot to. Twenty minutes from the start of play Mitchell passed to Orange and a low shot from the latter found its way into the net (1—0).

The Sherwoods took up the attack again and Thornley put a shot into Hildreth's hands. The Foresters secured a corner which came to nothing. Easdon made a run for the Medicals but was pushed off the ball close to the opposing goal. For some considerable time the Foresters clustered round the Medical goal. Some pretty passing gave Wright a shot and he put in a good one. Hildreth, however, was all awake.

Half time score:—

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Wednesday, 17th Sept. 1913.

REFRIGERATION.

SINCE artificial cooling has been practised on a large scale, the uses to which it is put have multiplied to a truly amazing degree. At first it was considered only a convenient economic contrivance for preserving food, and this purpose it accomplished for years before any more complicated and delicate work was attempted. Now the refrigerating industry has become so important that the third International Congress on the subject will be held this month in Chicago. Paris was the place of meeting in 1908 and Vienna in 1910. Cooling by artifice is so intimately connected with the success or failure of much of the world's traffic that it has received the best attention of such talented engineers as Mr. Vorkees whose inventions redoubled the power of earlier apparatus and of M. Maurice Leblanc who designed the first efficient water vapour compression machine. German engineers figure prominently in the developments demanded by this great industry. To enumerate half the uses which Refrigeration subserves seems to include the most impossible operations, from ageing wines, to keeping cut flowers ever fresh and young; from cooling powder-magazines on warships to drying the air of blast-furnaces; from lowering the temperature of hospitals and morgues to forming ice-rinks for the young and active from cooling theatres, such as those in Koln and Buenos Aires to the delicate process of detaching optical lenses from the grinding matrices; from bacon-curing and the safe storage of every sort of food and drink to guarding valuable furs from the ravages of the moth, and endless other good deeds.

Oils are refined and paraffin wax extracted by due refrigeration. When a flood threatens to submerge a mine-shaft or a tunnel the ground around it can be artificially frozen till the danger is averted. This was actually done in a tunnel under the Seine and in mines in England and in Germany. The steamers bringing foreign meat or fruit across the ocean are now all provided with very perfect refrigerating holds. They take their perishable cargo from chilled chambers on the wharf to the port of discharge and there transfer it safely and without delay to similar depositories. The trains carrying the goods to land stations are in the same way provided with all the means for maintaining a low temperature. The United States have gone ahead in the manufacture of refrigerating machines, perhaps because of the requirements of their huge population in a climate that has a long and intensely hot summer, also no doubt because of the deep-seated affection of her children for iced drinks at all times and places. Most American machines work by vapour compression, ammonia-absorption plants being less used than formerly. England makes efficient small machines for the use of dairymen, hotel-keepers and butchers, and the demand for these is brisk enough to create a fair supply in the country. The standard type made is good that it holds its own against competition. British-makers can build an ice-factory as well as others except perhaps America. Thus the Grimsby ice-factory can produce forty pounds of ice per ton of coal used. This is considered excellent business. But England does not yet see any advantage in adopting the elaborate apparatus by means of which America turns out "flawless crystal ice."

Mr. Vorkees declares that his inventions in ice-machinery, now being used in England and elsewhere, double the output of one kind of compressor and get a return of 50 per cent more from ammonia machines, with very little extra power consumption. M. Leblanc has solved some difficult problems. He has succeeded in replacing the noxious gases often employed in ice-making by water vapour, but his machine is said to be too bulky for popularity. A writer in the "Times," dwells on the necessity for further research and for that broad-minded co-operation which publishes frankly any new development that is discovered. The result of the extensive trials conducted by America at York on wet and dry compression and sundry other technical questions of refrigeration, were, he says, given at once to the public and thus bore fruit for all concerned. It is lucky that the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is taking up the subject. That body evidently intends to go into it with energy and enthusiasm and, as the paper recently read in London by Professor Anderson showed, with a determination to acquire accurate information on many details that touch the whole refrigerating industry, for this, in its more elaborate application, depends entirely an exact knowledge of cause and effect. We cannot bring Arctic or Antarctic influences to bear on our temperate or tropical requirements; but, if we want to keep cool, to preserve our food supply up to the moment of consumption and to enjoy the luxuries of other countries in comfort, we must call on science to invent machinery that will imitate them as closely as possible.

THE LATE MR. VAMBERY.

THE news of Professor Vambery's death will be received with genuine regret in English-speaking countries, for not only was he one of the best known foreigners, but his great admiration of England as the champion of liberty and his disinterested championship of her interest in Asia had long ago come to be regarded with respect on all sides. He suddenly flared up into notice half a century ago by his marvellous journey through little known tracts of Central Asia, and ever since maintained the position gained as an authority on questions connected with that region. Central Asia has been visited by several Europeans and Americans since, and many books have been written, which give more recent and authentic information about that country; yet none of these journeys possesses the romantic charm of Vambery's feat, and few of the later books, though they may contain accurate statistics and be based on official information, lift for us the veil of Eastern life and show us the people of far-famed Bokhara and Samarkand, and they live and move and have their being, so well as his "Travels in Central Asia" published in 1864. He performed those travels of three years' duration in disguise as a wandering Mahomedan dervish and lived and moved about among those strange people as one of themselves making free with everything as only dervishes can. This perilous journey, undertaken at the risk of life—for to be known as an European would have meant instant death at the hands of those fanatics—he made originally in the interests of science alone, for he went to Central Asia in search of the original home of his Hungarian race which, he believed, had affinity with the Turanian peoples of the Central Asian region. He had the well-known gift of his Hungarian people, the gift of tongues in an extraordinary degree, and as quite a youth was familiar with the languages of the Near East. Moreover he was very poor, almost penniless, and the small sum which the Hungarian Academy had awarded him for his scientific journey was all spent before he reached Teheran, the real starting point of his adventurous enterprise. So he hit upon the device of begging his way through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence to Bokhara and Samarcand, the city of the terrible Tamerlane.

In one respect he resembled the Tartar hero, for he was like Timur, lame in one leg, but, despite this physical infirmity, he managed chiefly by his marvellous knowledge of the languages and also of the intimate habits of the people to pass through courts and camps in safety. Once Jakoob Khan, who later was the Amir of Afghanistan for a very brief while, detected his European nationality from his beating time with his foot to the music of an improvised European band playing at Herat; but Vambery shortly protested against this imputation and escaped. On his return, though coldly received in his own country, he was heartily welcomed in London where scholars with kindred tastes like Rawlinson, Layard, and above all Lord Strangford, himself a gifted linguist, appreciated his labours, and were eager to learn of him the real state of Central Asia in those days. Whilst moving among the people he had observed their dread of Russia, and had also noticed the great strides which that Northern Province was taking in those regions with India for its ulterior objective. All this made him a Russophobe. He, as an Hungarian, had already little love for Russia which had aided Austria in suppressing the patriotic revolt of his people in that year of revolution 1848—49. But his journey acquainting him closely with the despotic and tortuous methods of the Muscovite only increased this original ill-will and made him a confirmed opponent of Russian aggression in Asia throughout his subsequent career. He found the English people's lethargy about Russian aims, and he took it upon himself to rouse them by lectures, by books, and above all by letters to the *Times* and articles in the leading Reviews. He did excellent service to England in thus warning its people of the danger from the North and its menace to India. To India he had never come in person, but he took the keenest interest to the end of his long life in this country, and had watched England's civilising work here, about which he wrote an excellent work only a few years ago. M. Vambery dies full of years, for he had completed his eighty first year and also of honours for he was well known throughout the world as a philologist and a member of the learned societies of several countries.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

HOWEVER much we may deplore the decision to resort to passive resistance in South Africa, no one can accuse the Indians in the Union of acting without a due measure of patience, of resuming this drastic weapon with precipitancy. Since 1911, when the provisional settlement was reached between Mr. Ghandi and General Smuts and was the cause of the suspension of passive resistance, the Indian community has been waiting for the South African Government to redeem its pledges, but its members have conducted themselves as law abiding citizens until now, when they find not only that their position has not been ameliorated but that it has become more unbearable. Even then due warning was given to the Government some time ago that the provisions of the Immigration Act would only lead to passive resistance, and the reply to this has been the very severe manner in which the powers, which the Act confers, have been utilised in Natal. Thus, the Indians have submitted to extreme provocation before they have attempted to retaliate, and who after that can blame them that they are about to employ the only weapon which has ever done them any service? Passive resistance has not yet settled the South African question, but it certainly procured the intervention of Lord Crewe in 1910, and brought the Indians nearer to a reasonable recognition of their rights than they have ever become by any other means. This was the result of a campaign which was conducted in the Transvaal. Now we are to see a campaign scattered, wherever Indians are scattered, throughout South Africa. It will be fierce in the Transvaal, it will break out intermittently in Orangia and in the Cape, and it will be fierce again in Natal. For all the suffering which Indians voluntarily undertook in the years prior to 1911, there will be double or treble the misery now, if the Indians are forced to carry out their threat. This can but inflame Indian feeling to a high degree and together with other circumstances which are creating discontent, must produce a sum total of resentment against British rule which it would be criminal to ignore. The demands which the Indians are making contain nothing which is unreasonable, merely that which is just, and it is to be hoped that the Government, which has already listened to their appeal, will once more come to their aid before unnecessary sufferring has been inflicted.

INDIA'S COAL INDUSTRY.

THE growing importance of the Indian coal industry is a marked feature of the report recently issued by the Inspector-General of Mines. During last year there was a considerable rise both in the number of persons employed and in the output. New undertakings were opened in the coal-fields of Bengal and Behar, which gave employment to nearly 15,000 more workmen than were employed in the previous year, while the output, which exceeded fourteen million tons, exceeded that of 1911 by nearly two millions. This development occurred in the Jharia, Raniganj, and Giridih coal-fields, but the greatest future extensions are expected in Raniganj. During last year a depth of 1,000 ft. has been reached in one shaft, another has been sunk to over 900 ft. and a third, expected to be about the same depth, is in course of sinking. These are mines on a scale commensurate with some of those of Great Britain, and on a scale which makes a large output essential for their success. The other provinces, where coal is found, also showed increased outputs, with the exception of the North-West Frontier Province, where the already small production decreased by over sixty per cent. The Punjab, however, advanced by 25 per cent., the Central Provinces by 10 per cent. and Baluchistan by 7.35 per cent. while there was a slight decrease in Assam. All this shows that railways and industrial enterprises are displaying an increasing appreciation of the value of native coal and, should new sources of supply be opened, there will be no doubt of obtaining a market.

MORE ACRES FOR ENGLAND.

AN interesting and, what, we hope will be valuable, project is about to be undertaken by the Government at Home. It is to reclaim some of the many barren acres of Norfolk and of other counties. There are many shires in England in which land—we are not referring to commons—lies useless and which bears only bracken, pines and firs. Now, however, a considerable acreage of such waste land in the neighbourhood of Methwold is to be taken in hand at once, ploughed up, and the barren sand treated with clay and fertilising substances. If the experiments succeed the policy will be widely extended, and England, it is computed, with what accuracy we cannot say, may receive an addition of as many as three million acres, now more or less desolate. There is every hope for the project, for similar experiments in Denmark and Germany have been singularly successful. The scheme holds out a bright promise, and though it will not solve the land problem, it should be a profitable adjunct to England's broad shires.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

THE SILLY SEASON.

When the daily papers, I mean those that count, exhaust their editorial thunder on such evils as Maud Allan, paying guests, and whitey brown men who masquerade as Anglo-Indians, it is permissible for a stranger to assume that the premier city of India is passing through the doldrums of the silly season; but the assumption would be erroneous. We Ditchers have plenty of excitement to keep us wideawake to the main chance, but as that is commercial and not political or social or sporting, the average editor presumes that the public (with a big P. please) is not interested. Now I have no intention of emulating Mr. Hirst of "The Economist" or that lively M.P., Mr. J. M. Hogge of East Edinburgh, by berating the daily press for not truly representing the trend of public opinion and the state of public feeling. I will let somebody else do that. All I wish to do is to deny that we have yet reached the silly season, which begins with the Poojah Holidays, and ends with the return of the Court to the capital. To prove my point it is only necessary to tell you that on this day week the Director of Agriculture will publish the final forecast of the jute crop, and his judgment will be preluded by the posting of the district returns by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. From what I have written in previous letters regarding the frenzied speculation in jute futures since June last, you can readily picture the seething agitation in Clive Street. The Marwari gambler has thrown off all disguise and cast aside all deception. Up to this the price of jute in the Bhicar Bazar has been a point or two below that in the pucca market; since Thursday it has been three points above. These enterprising bulls are determined to reach an altitude where the boldest European will tremble to follow. The idea is to force the hands of men in the legitimate trade who have been operating illegitimately *sub rosa*, and who are inclined to welch, like a well-known broker and society man who was haled before Mr. Justice Fletcher, just before the High Court closed for the long vacation. That episode has been the talk and amusement of the Royal Exchange, there being pretty general satisfaction among the European habitues that the Marwari operator met his match. But it has not made for continued faith in the prestige of the White Man of which we are hearing so much nowadays, are seeing so much emphasis on its essentiality. When a Marwari welches there is merely a shrug of the shoulders, for after all it is a common occurrence. The European who deals with a Marwari, who can afford to be dishonest, knows all the risks he takes. But the honest or dishonest Marwari, who deals with any European, gambles on the certainty that his client will, under no circumstances, repudiate his debt of honour. It is a one-sided bargain, I confess, but it is what the White Man has to pay for prestige. When, therefore, a case occurs like the one I have in mind, it leaves a very disagreeable taste in the mouth, and gives rise to a string of melancholy reflections on the decadence of that high standard of honour and probity which used to distinguish the Calcutta merchant prince in the spacious days of Keswick and Mackay. But I will not pursue this subject further to-day as I may have a good deal to say on it next week, when people will know whether the jute crop is to be short or whether there will be sufficient to go round.

MR. C. F. PAYNE, I.C.S.

The whole city has received with satisfaction the definite official announcement that Mr. C. F. Payne, I.C.S., will succeed Mr. Maddox as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. When the present constitution is changed on the Bombay plan, Mr. Payne will remain to become the first Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta; and as he is passing young, it is hoped that there will be no violent dislocation of executive authority, until, at any rate, the reform has time to crystalize. I think I told you before that Mr. Payne was the henchman of the late Sir Charles Allen, the ablest and most popular Chairman the Corporation has had since the passing of the Mackenzie Act, by repealing which the first Governor of Bengal intends to signalize his rule. The new chief of the Municipal Executive assimilated much of the worldly wisdom of "Prince Charlie" as his subordinates loved to call Sir Charles Allen. Mr. Payne has not quite the same urbanity as his dead *guru*, and he sometimes finds it very difficult to control the quick, short temper with which nature has handicapped him; but by discipline he has reduced the number of outbursts so materially as to claim an average condition of equability. He has an impediment in his speech, which becomes worse under excitement. It has touched him to find that the Commissioners and the officers of the Municipality make every allowance for the defect, and he rewards their consideration by a new course of discipline. What has always stood him in good stead is his transparent conscientiousness. He is an indefatigable worker and nothing daunts him in the pursuit of useful knowledge which he can employ to the betterment of a city of which he is proud to be a citizen. For many years he forewent promotion in the regular roster in order to remain Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and continue to work for the city of his adoption. This predilection has greatly pleased and flattered the citizens, who would have been distressed if the cabal to place a much favoured Scotchman in a position for which he had not a single qualification, had succeeded. And in this connection I may not omit to tell you a little anecdote which has raised Mr. Gourlay, the Private Secretary to Lord Carmichael, immensely in the estimation of his legion of friends and admirers. By popular acclaim Mr. Payne was the legitimate heir to the vacant municipal gadi; but from a bureaucratic point of view he was too junior for one of the biggest plums of the Service, and there were other things against him into which I need not enter. Writers Buildings wanted the gift for the present Director of Agriculture, who is a member of the inner Scottish coterie which has been in power since the days of Sir Andrew Fraser. When the Bureaucracy discovered that their choice would not go down with a public that had a big voice in the selection, they still hoped to keep the popular candidate out by running a Civilian who is affectioned by everybody. I mean Mr. Gourlay. Inspired paragraphs appeared in the daily papers which led people to suppose that the job was cut and dried. The injustice to Mr. Payne was admitted, but nobody liked to cast a reflection on Mr. Gourlay, who was bound to be as great a success as the brother officer he supplanted. The favourite of fortune had still to have his say, and I rejoice that that say was in keeping with his high sense of honour and loyalty to his pals. When the Governor sounded him on the subject of leaving Government House for the Mansion House, he declined and pressed the superior claims of Mr. Payne. That settled the question once and for all, and we are happy that a very deserving administrator has come into his own, but happier still that the best beloved Civilian in Bengal has justified himself of the people.

POLICE AND PEOPLE.

It was a coincidence that the review of the work of the Bengal Secret Police by the Governor in Council should appear immediately after the first stage in the Barisal Conspiracy Case was reached. On Tuesday the papers announced that Mr. I. J. W. Nelson, Additional Magistrate at Barisal, had committed a number of *badralogs* to take their trial at the Bakerganj Sessions for conspiring to wage war against the King-Emperor. On Wednesday they republished from the *Calcutta Gazette* the Government resolution on the report of the police administration in Bengal in the year 1912. I am not going to criticise either the report or the resolution; but I would like to draw attention to a complaint of the police which is supported by the experience of the Barisal Case. It is the supreme difficulty of detecting offenders, especially political offenders, on account of the apathy of the people. This condition is not singular to the people of India. We have heard of it in Ireland and elsewhere in Europe. The enormous population of this country and the tradition that the police are always the enemy of the poor, no doubt, make things a bit more difficult for the police officer who is an European and has to rely greatly on his native assistants, whose code of ethics is hardly that which is supposed to inspire the conduct of the British raj. It is suggested in the report that in consequence of the handicap, the Judiciary should encourage informers a little more than it is in the habit of doing. Now with all due deference to Mr. Plowden, and in all sympathy with the Force in their heavy task, I think that this would be a very dangerous doctrine to propagate in a province like Bengal, especially Eastern Bengal where life is held cheap and truth is not an ideal. It is mentioned in a recent publication about the work of the Austrian Secret Police in Italy, that the encouragement of approvers and informers led to "phantoms being conjured up and magnified in the dark which probably, if exposed to the light, would sink into insignificance; the informers naturally exaggerated their reports, aware that their profit would be commensurate with the display of their phantasmagoria." This and worse would happen in Bengal if the Judiciary took the advice of the Inspector-General of Police. But I do not think it will, even though the judicial and executive functions are still to a large extent combined in one and the same person.

SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.

It is stated with a good show of authority that the Writers Buildings are to have an addition to the already long list of Secretaries to Government, the member in charge of the Education portfolio being unable to cope with the work without the assistance of such a factotum. What then becomes of the authority of the Director of Public Instruction? I believe the question will be asked in the Bengal Council at an early date, and then we shall probably get an idea of the imitations of this officer. Mr. Samman is mentioned as the first Secretary of Education. He is what is known as a Lyon's man, which is, no doubt, the reason why his appointment has not been received with enthusiasm in College Square. It was a remarkable coincidence that when Mr. Lyon took ill after his labours in connection with the Burdwan floods, Mr. Samman was also laid low with dengue fever, and had to be taken to the same nursing home as his pushful chief. The people were edified by such perfect sympathy between captain and lieutenant, but it is this very sympathy that is disturbing College Square. When the portfolios were distributed among the members of Lord Carmichael's cabinet, those interested in education were dismayed that their destinies were to be shaped by some one other than Sir William Duke. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee then went himself to the Governor and begged that Sir William should be put in charge of education. Lord Carmichael smiled. "If," he answered, "I were to put Sir William Duke in charge of all the things that the people think should belong to him, there would be nothing for the other Members of Council to do." The moral of that little story I need not point, but it will explain why Mr. Samman's new appointment has not sent the educational world into raptures.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Mention of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee reminds me to tell you of an agitation to secure for him an extension of office as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for two years, and a handsome honorarium of two thousand rupees a month to boot. At present there is no salary attached to the post of Vice-Chancellor, although I am informed by one, who is behind the scenes and is not given to romance, that Sir Asutosh on his first appointment tried very hard to get the money worth of his hire. His idea was Rs. 4,000 from the High Court and Rs. 2,000 from the University. The Government of India refused to take him at his own valuation, and he owes them a grudge ever since. His reappointment, even on the present terms, would not give unmixed satisfaction to his own countrymen. None of them denies his superlative ability, but there are plenty to declare that he has raised nepotism to a fine art. The other day, it si pointed out, he took a relative from the Calcutta Municipality, where the said relative was drawing Rs. 2,000 a month in the Accounts Department, and made him Assistant Lecturer in Economics to the Calcutta University on Rs. 600 a month. This is by no means the only instance quoted in which our brilliant Vice-Chancellor has proved how well he can

(*Continued* on *page* 8.

IG HOME RULE' CAMPAIGN.

CONFERENCE DEPRECATED.

LIBERALS READY FOR A KEEN FIGHT.

R. REDMOND TO TOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Home Rule Council announces t it is rapidly completing arrangeits for an extensive campaign in the umn in England in conjunction with Liberal Associations. Mr. Redmond l other Nationalists will tour the untry, and will be supported by eral M.P.'s

The Council asserts that the camgn will convince the electorate that, the absence of an alternative proal, it is in the interests of the Empire t the Home Rule Bill should be sed promptly. It adds that it is posed to agree with Sir Edward zon's view that Lord Loreburn's posal is impracticable.—Reuter.

EVELOPMENT OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

OVISIONAL FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

A provisional agreement between, nce and Turkey has been initialled viding for the grant of a number of cessions in Syria and Armenia, in urn for which the French Governnt will favour the issue of a Turkish n in France, and will agree, subject the consent of the Powers, to a 4 r cent. increase in the Customs duty d the imposition of an income tax foreigners in Turkey. Final agreent depends upon the outcome of gotiations in Constantinople, regardthe stricter observance of previous reements, also the success of negotions between France and Germany arding the Bazhdad Railway, which proceeding satisfactorily —Reuter.

URCO-BULGAR FRONTIER.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON CHIEF POINTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.

cording to an official communique, Turkish and Bulgarian delegates, terday, arrived at an agreement on principal points connected with the tier question. The final settlement be reached at the next meeting of egates on Wednesday.

lthough the officials refuse to give ils, it is understood that Bulgaria accepted the main Turkish deds, including the questions of rianople and Demotika, in return minor concessions.

he changed attitude of Bulgaria is ibuted to her failure to secure the port of the Powers, the strength of Turkish forces in Thrace, and rapid and successful revolution of inhabitants in the districts round muldjina, where the Moslems and Greeks have mustered a force of enty-thousand men which Bulgaria uld find it difficult to subdue without the support of the Turkish Governnt.—Reuter.

A FRIENDLY TOKEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.

In spite of the official communique of pt. 13, the negotiations appear to ve progressed but little. The Bulgarns seem determined to hold out for e retention of Demotika and Mustapha sha, and until they receive concesns on these points they are unwilling waive their claim to Kirk Kilisseh.

As a mark of friendly disposition tords Bulgaria, the Porte has released Bulgarian infantry battalion which s captured in July. The battalion barks for Burgas to-day.—Reuter.

ROFESSOR VAMBERY'S LAST LETTER.

LESSON TO INDIAN MOSLEMS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

What possibly was Professor Vamery's last letter appears in the *Times*. e deprecated as a friend of Turkey, the ttempts of Indian Mahomedans to ring pressure to bear on Britain to ake i olate! action on Turkey's behalf, thus claiming from "urkey's best friend a policy which would endanger, in vain, the common interests of the Empire.—Reuter.

ANTI-CHINESE FEELING IN JAPAN.

CRUISERS SENT TO NANKING.

TOKIO, Sept. 15.

Two cruisers have been ordered from Sasebo to Nanking. The public and the Press apparently regard the Government's demands as insufficiently drastic, and efforts are being made to renew the anti-Chinese agitation. Mass meetings are being arranged.—Reuter.

KING CONSTANTINE'S MISTAKE.

ARRANGEMENT TO PACIFY FRENCH INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is stated in Paris, that arrangements have been made for the exchange of toasts at a banquet at the Elysee on the occasion of King Constantine's visit, which will settle the Franco-Greek incident. Meanwhile, possibly in order to give more time for the excitement to subside, King Constantine has arranged to visit England before, instead of after, France, where he is now expected on September 20.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO BE REVIVED.

MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16.

The Chairman of the British Indian Association has sent a letter to the Secretary for the Interior stating that it has been most reluctantly decided to revive passive resistance, which will not be confined to the Transvaal, and may be taken up by women as well as men.

The letter demands the removal of the racial bar from the Immigration Act, the restoration of the rights possessed by Indians prior to the passing of the Act, the removal of the tax on former indentured labourers and security for the status of women married in South Africa.—Reuter.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS JOIN DUBLIN STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The builders' labourers in Dublin have joined the strike. Five thousand are affected.

The Tillings' 'Bus Company denies that its men were suspended for wearing the Union badge, but the company declines to recognise the Union.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The railwaymen in Liverpool, out of sympathy with the Dublin strikers, are refusing to handle Irish traffic.

Three men were suspended for so refusing yesterday, whereupon sixteen hundred hands struck.—Reuter.

THE AISGILL DISASTER.

ADMISSIONS BY THE GENERAL MANAGER.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

At the enquiry into the Aisgill disaster, yesterday, Sir William Garnet, general manager of the Midland Railway, deposed that after the Hawes disaster in 1910, the Company assigned £ 100,000 as a first instalment to effect improvements, including automatic signalling, safety-valves on gas cylinders, and asbestos carriage floors.

The Company strongly opposed the introduction of electricity instead of gas for lighting, and therefore had not carried out the Board of Trade's recommendations in this respect He admitted that the coal on the engines at Aisgill was too small, owing to bad screening at the collieries.—Reuter

HOUSE BLOWN UP.

SIX FAMILIES BURIED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

During a search for a leak of gas in a street in Coburg, a terrific explosion occurred, a neighbouring house being blown bodily into the air. Six families were buried. Firemen and troops extricated a number of the victims from the burning debris, but ten are missing.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Thirteen persons were killed in the explosion at Coburg. Four are missing.—Reuter.

PEARL NECKLACE CASE.

TEN MARKED THOUSAND FRANC NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

On the resumption of the pearl necklace case, to-day, Mr. Price, representing a firm of insurance assessors and acting on behalf of Lloyds, gave evidence that two days after the reward of ten thousand pounds had been offered, he received a letter from Quadratstein and Brandstatter. Mr. Price subsequently supplied the expert jeweller, M. Spanier, with ten marked thousand franc notes. Eight of these were found in the possession of one of the prisoners.—Reuter.

U. S TARIFFS.

HEMP AND WOOL ON THE FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The Conference Committee of the two Houses has allowed hemp and wool to remain on the free list.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Percy Coats, director of Messrs. Coats and Company, and of Mr. Bernard George Geidt, late of the Indian Civil Service.—Reuter.

HERR BEBEL'S SUCCESSOR.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

The heads of the Socialist Party have selected Herr Fritz Ebert to succeed the late Herr Bebel. Their choice is subject to ratification at a meeting of the Party.—Reuter.

THE PERSIAN GENDARMERIE

TEHERAN, Sept. 15.

Two hundred gendarmes with three Swedish officers and two Maxims start for Kerman to-day.—Reuter.

PANAMA SLIDES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A *Times* telegram from Panama, says fresh slides have blocked Culebra Cut in two places, necessitating the removal of several million cubic yards of earth, but the Cut will be flooded in October as planned.—Reuter.

AT PISTOL POINT.

REMARKABLE RAND STORY.

HOW PREMIER IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN COERCED.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15.

Some speeches delivered here by Labour leaders, to-day, contained sensational statements in connection with the settlement of the mining strike on July 5.

One said that peace had been concluded at the point of the revolver. General Botha and General Smuts were told that if another shot were fired they would be dead men.

General Smuts has declared that this story is a fabrication, but two other Labour leaders, to day, declared that after the signing of the settlement at the Carlton Hotel on July 5, they and the rest went to the balcony of the hotel, where they saw soldiers with rifles levelled ready to fire on the crowd. Two Labour men immediately covered General Botha and General Smuts with their revolvers, and if a shot had been fired they and Colonel Truter, the Union Chief of Police, who was also present, would instantly have lost their lives.—Reuter.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

During the Viceroy's visit there is to be a general parade of troops of the Bangalore Brigade, at which His Excellency will present new colours to the 101st Grenadiers. A large military camp is being formed on the maidan adjoining the Residency for the use of troops on duty during the visit. The Cameron Highlanders, who were to leave for Poona in November, will not now move to their new station till after the Viceroy's visit.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

ENTERTAINED BY IMPERIAL COUNCILLORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council gave a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Cecil this evening in honour of the new Vice-President of the Council, the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler It was a brilliant function, and was attended by almost all members of the Council. It was presided over by the Hon. Sir Ganga Bur Chitnavis.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis gave the loyal toast after which the Maharaja of Cossimbazar proposed the health of Sir Harcourt Butler. He said the career of their honoured guest has been a remarkably brilliant one As the Minister of Education, he was now the head of perhaps the most important Department of the Government of India.

Sir Harcourt Butler, reylying, said: I adhere to all that I have written as to the desirability of social fusion. It creates an atmosphere in which the best minds on both sides can combine with the most effect for the good of India. There has been real progress in the last twenty years. Would our present social relations have been possible twenty years ago? The pace is not so fast as some of us could wish, but it is often the case that those move fastest who do not try to move too fast. And after all what are twenty years in the life of British rule in India?

AN UNUSUAL CHARGE.

WIFE ACCUSES HUSBAND OF DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Yesterday Mr. Norton appeared before the Second Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Mrs. Ford, who charged her husband, a resident of Madras, with having defamed her by writing a postcard containing defamatory matter to her in June last. The petitioner, when examined, stated that they were happy after the marriage, but often quarrelled and made it up again. Since 1911 they had ceased to live together. In 1913 she received a post-card in Bangalore.

The case was adjourned and the further hearing was fixed for 17th next.

SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

It is rumoured, writes a correspondent, that the title of the 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry is to be changed to that of the Jacobabad Horse in token of their long retention at that station. It is understood, however, that the regiment will be moved when the new cavalry lines building elsewhere are completed. The Quarter-Master-General's department anticipates that this will be in 1915, but the department concerned in the actual construction is not so sanguine.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16,

The share market opened fairly well in coal shares, to-day, the prices of which were on the whole well maintained, but without showing any upward tendency.

The Transactions reported included:—Baraboni, Rs. 15-10; Bhalgora, Rs 22-8; Bhaskaguri, Rs.17-4: and Rs.18; Matigara, Rs.8 and 10annas; Ranegunge Rs 22-2, and Rs. 22-4; Singaran "B", Rs. 5-2, and Rs. 5-6, South Govindpure, Rs. 10.

Jute shares:—Barnagore (ords) rose from Rs. 77-5 to Rs. 79-.

NATIONAL ANTHEM IN INDIA.

HOW TO RENDER IT POPULARLY.

HOPES OF VERNACULAR VERSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

The anniversary and prize distribution of the Poona Gayan Samaj was held this evening at Pudumjee House, Bhavani Peth. The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, and Mrs. Hill were present and Mr. Hill distributed the prizes.

The Hon. Secretary, in the course of his report, stated that the Gayan Samaj was inaugurated in 1874, and it began by holding monthly meetings and awarding prizes to those who practised the art of music professionally. The number of children attending the school had risen to about 1,400. With a limited income, it was found very difficult to defray the current expenses, which amounted to over Rs. 3,000.

The Hon. Mr Claude Hill, in addresing the gathering, said that the 39th annual gathering of the Gayan Samaj brought them within measurable distance of the celebration of its Golden Jubilee and he looked forward to hearing that on that occasion they would be able to record that they were teaching twice the number of school children that were taught at present, and that their influence had proportionally expanded. The connection of the Gayan Samaj with the endeavours that had been made to compose suitable songs, whether for the National Anthem or for other occasions, was well known and deserved to be heartily commended. In particular, the attempts in which the Gayan Samaj had taken a prominent part to standardise the National Anthem in India in the vernaculars was one which he hoped would in time bear fruit. It has been made clear to him that some time must elapse and careful study must be devoted to the subject, before it could be possible, finally to dispose of the question of the National Anthem. Indeed, he was so much impressed with the difficulties in the way of bringing the study of Indian music into a true focus, and dealing with it comprehensively that it seems to him quite safe to express general approval of a provisional adoption of a varying form of the National Anthem for the different provinces even though the compositions differed considerably from one another.

A distribution of flowers concluded the ceremony.

TIBET ARMS CASE.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept 16.

At the High Court, to-day, before Justices Iman and Chapman an application was made on behalf of one Nima, a Tibetan trader, who had been convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate of smuggling arms into Tibet and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

The petitioner submitted that he belonged to a very respectable firm, which dealt in Tibetan goods, and that he had been exporting pistols to his native country.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the sentence passed on the petitioner should not be revised.

DEATH OF A RETIRED PORT OFFICER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, Sept. 16.

Captain J. E. Winckler, retired Port Officer, died here suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had a fall on the previous day but seemed to be in good health.

The funeral took place this morning in the Old Dutch Cemetery and was largely attended. The remains were deposited in the family vault of Peter Winckler, the deceased's grandfather, who died in 1842.

Captain Winckler was Port Officer of Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, and lastly of Cochin from 1884 to 1893, when he retired. He was born and died at Cochin. He was 81 years of age and was the oldest Anglo-Indian resident in Cochin.

REFUGEES FROM CHINA.

A NOTABILITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The Santa Maingtha Sawbwa, whose father was killed at the time of the rebellion about a year ago, has, now that China is again disturbed, sought refuge in British territory, arriving yesterday at Myitkylina with a small following. A much larger party has halted on the border. Many refugees are also reported to have gone to Bhamo

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

A reception committee, representative in character, is being formed to accord Mr. Rabindranath Tagore a hearty welcome home after his sojourn and tour in Europe and America. The date of his arrival is not yet known. He has not sent any information of the route by which he is coming out.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS,

By Colonel W R. Marshall.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" is expected to arrive in Bombay Harbour from Aden, on Sunday the 21st September, with No. 77 Coy, R.G.A. for Deolali; strength 2 officers, 89 Rank and File, 5 women and 18 children.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

IMPORTANT BOMBAY PROTEST.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S OPINION.

The subject of Miss. Maud Allan's public visit to Bombay was considered yesterday by the meeting of the local branch of the European (Defence) Association.

It was unanimously decided that the following expression of the opinion of the meeting should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police:—

That the members of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association at the General Meeting held in the room of the Chamber of Commerce on the 16th inst. accord their hearty support to the representation, dated 15th inst. from the European Residents in Bombay protesting against the granting of a license permitting public performances to be given in the Bombay theatres by Miss Maud Allan and earnestly hope that the Commissioner of Police will exercise his authority in this matter.

BANGALORE WOMEN'S OBJECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

The following is the text of the Young Women's Christian Association's representation to the Viceroy, protesting against the Indian tour of Miss Maud Allan. Notice of it was given at both services at the Trinity Church on Sunday, where it was signed in the vestry by about fifty persons.

The petition states:—"May it please Your Excellency, we, the women of Bangalore, earnestly desire to lay before Your Excellency the contumely to womanhood generally that will accrue should Maud Allan, the danseuse, be allowed to perform in India. We, therefore, the undersigned, humbly beseech Your Excellency on behalf of the womanhood of this land and elsewhere to prevent this disaster."

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY ON NOVEMBER 1.

The contract for the appearance of the new combination of Maud Allan and the Cherniavskys at the Royal Opera House has been signed by Mr. Edie. The combination will open for one week in Bombay on November 1st.

QUESTION TIME IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

At a sitting of the United Provinces Legislative Council at Naini Tal yesterday, one hundred and ninety-four questions were answered. It is said to constitute a record. The reading of the answers took one hour and a half. A number of the questions related to the Cawnpore affair The rest of the business was mainly formal.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at 6-20 from Kirkee. They alighted at the Victoria Terminus and were received by Mr MacLier, Commissioner of Police and others. Their Excellencies then drove to the residence of Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, at Dadysett Hill. H. E. the Governor visited the Quadrangular cricket match yesterday and will be leaving Bombay to-day by the 2-45 Poona mail. The visit was private.

BARRISTER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Before the Sessions Judge of Gaya, yesterday, the hearing was concluded of the case in which Mr. Syed Khelefat Hosein, barrister of Bhagalpor, was committed on charges of cheating. The assessors found the accused not guilty on all three charges.

Judgment will be delivered on Monday next.

THE JUTE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The final district jute forecast, published yesterday, shows the effect of the heavy rainfall during the monsoon. In eight Bengal districts, of which the figures are published, though the area sown had increased from 809,582 acres last year to 839,886, the estimated out-turn is only 26 million bales against 2-7 millions last year.

MOTOR-CAR COLLIDES WITH A LAMP-POST.

Motor-car No. 2413, belonging to Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy, of Napean Sea Road, collided with a lamp-post on Monday afternoon with the result that the lamp-post was knocked down and the car was damaged.

The car was going along Hughes Road and a victoria was proceeding in front of it in the same direction. The driver of the car sounded his horn, but the driver of the victoria apparently did not hear it. The driver of the motor-car put on his brakes but he was too near the lamp-post at the centre of the junction between Hughes Road and Sandhurst Road and the car ran into it. The lamp-post was knocked down by the impact and the front axle and a mudguard of the car were damaged.

THERE has been no hostile movement of the Abadhi Sheikh Abdullah against Muscat, where the position remains unchanged.

THE P. and O. Coy's. s. s. "Arabia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant.

THE TRAIN MURDER

GUARD CLEARED OF SUSPICION.

PRISONER RETRACTS HIS STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The *Pioneer* understands that the police enquiry into the murder of Miss Murphy has now been completed.

Sukhu, the man under arrest, has retracted altogether the statement he made before Mr. Cotton, the District Magistrate of Basti. In this statement Sukhu preferred a charge against the guard of the train, a Eurasian named Roberts. Two of the latter's coats were found to be marked with blood spots, and this fact and the statement of Sukhu led to the guard's arrest. Sukhu has now retracted all that he said in relation to Roberts, and the blood stains on the latter's coats have been explained. The first coat he was wearing at the time he found the body, and came into contact with it. As to the second coat there were conflicting statements but the rest of the evidence was in favour of Roberts. It was he who sent the first report. It was proved that he could not reach Miss Murphy's carriage from the brakevan and he would have been smothered in blood had he committed the murder. In view of this evidence, together with Sukhu's retraction, Roberts has been released.

As to himself Sukhu now stated that he never went beyond Basti, that he had no kurta and that he found the bits of bangle either in the train or at Basti. The police have been engaged in a complete search of the railway track in the hope of finding Sukhu's missing shoes and lota, and perhaps the stolen money.

The articles found on the line including the kurta which, it is stated, was first sent to be identified by Sukhu's sister, have been forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, and Sukhu's finger impressions have been sent to the C. I. D.

AGRICULTURISTS AT POONA.

CONFERENCE VIEWS THE COLLEGE FARM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

This morning the delegates to the Agricultural Conference assembled at the Agricultural College farm to witness a series of demonstrations in the latest improvements of machinery for agricultural purposes, as well as to see the results of the experiments carried on at the College farm in growing a variety of crops.

The first thing, which attracted the visitors' attention, was a 3 in. centrifugal pump, which lifted water from 35 to 40 feet at the rate of 185 gallons per minute. Further on they were shown healthy and vigorous growths of various foreign varieties of groundnuts and various types of cotton. Next, the visitors were shown the method of preparing prickly-pear for the purpose of cattle-feeding, and had an opportunity of observing the condition of the animals fed on this food. Various kinds of ploughs were seen at work. Various kinds of improved inter-culturing implements, worked by manual and animal labour, were also inspected

A walk round the various blocks, comprising the chemical laboratory, physical laboratory, and agricultural museum gave the visitors an interesting and instructive time, and a demonstration of butter-making from 100 lbs. of milk, which yielded 8lbs. of good butter and an exhibition of various methods of mango-grafting were afterwards witnessed

CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY SOCIETY OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

In connection with the charge against Mr. H. T. Engleken, travelling secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, of misappropriation of Rs. 327, alleged to have been handed to him by Mr. Fermier on account of the Society's funds, the police enquiry lasted till late yesterday evening.

The vakil acting for Mr. Engleken has asked for a few days adjournment in order to enable him to submit a written statement.

Mr. Rogers, General Secretary of the Society at Bombay, has been asked by telegram to produce the books containing the accounts of the Madras branch.

Mr. Engleken is on bail of Rs. 500.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

The District Magistrate has rejected the complaint of Mr. G. Jeremiah charging the editor and the printer of the *Madras Mail* with defamation, on grounds that no case has been made out on the facts alleged.

ACCIDENT TO PRISON VAN.

The prison van conveying four under trial prisoners to the Bombay Criminal Sessions, met with an accident yesterday morning near the Flora Fountain.

The prison van was proceeding along Hornby Road to the High Court. At the junction of Churchgate Street a motor-car passed towards Churchgate Station in front of the van, and it is alleged the hood of the car struck one of the horses attached to the van. The horse took fright and kicked the shafts of the van and one of the panels were broken. The prisoners had to be taken out and marched to to the High Court.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

COMPULSION IN EDUCATION.

MYSORE FOLLOWS BARODA.

BILL PASSED BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

Before the Mysore Legislative Council rose last evening, the Compulsory Elementary Education Bill was passed into law.

During the debate Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty remarked that its provisions did not go far enough, that they were not sufficiently stringent, and that there were many loop holes by which parents could evade the education of their children.

Mr. Nunjundayya replied that in making such a great change not only the feelings of the people but also the resources of the State had to be considered, and caution was necessary in the early stages.

The Muzrai Bill, which is designed to bring religious and charitable endowments under State control, where these institutions are either mismanaged or have their funds misapplied, the existing law of Civil Procedure being insufficient, was passed after a certain amount of criticism, the measure being on the whole favourably welcomed outside.

The criticisms on the draft bill were met by the explanation that it would not interfere with the existing rights of nomination of the Muttadipadis or high priests, only the secular portion of the Huzrai institution relating to property being safeguarded.

The Senior Councillor, who drafted the Bill, was warmly complimented on the result of his labours.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Some thirty questions are likely to be put at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 17th instant.

The scheme for constructing feeder lines of light railways in Patiala State is making good progress. The Maharaja is taking a keen personal interest in the matter and construction is likely to begin in the ensuing cold weather.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned with effect from April, last, a special allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to Revenue and Financial Secretaries in the Punjab, who have hitherto drawn pay of their position in the graded list of the province.

The East Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railway Companies have still under consideration the project for bridging the Ganges at Mokameh The Government of India quite approve of the proposal, and it rests with the companies concerned to take action.

Congratulatory reference is made in the Burma police report to the amount of assistance which the police receive from headmen and villagers. Three instances are recorded in which Burmese women displayed extraordinary courage in resisting or arresting criminals. In one case a woman chased three men who had kidnapped three little girls for the purpose of holding them to ransom, and forced them to release the children.

Two young men while walking along the beach at Bambalapitiya, Colombo came across a sea-horse, which had just been washed up on the shore. The animal was about three inches long, the greater part of this length being the tail which the horse used as a pivot on which to move its body. It was taken home and kept in a vessel filled with water, but died before morning Being a rare animal on the shores of Ceylon, it was afterwards sent to the museum.

A meeting of Oriyas, for the amalgamation of all the Oriya-speaking tracts under one administration, was held a few days ago under the presidency of Mahont Sir Radhakrishna Das of Puri and was attended by over one thousand people. A resolution was passed recording the disappointment of the meeting at their administrative dismemberment which has so long been allowed to continue, in spite of petitions and prayers to the Government for their union, and expressing their desire for the amalgamation of Ganjam and other Oriya-speaking tracts under one administration.

It is noted in a recent official report that the consumption of tea is spreading rapidly across the North-West border. In 1910-11 the exports of Indian tea were valued at just under six lakhs of rupees: in 1912-13 the figures were 9 3-4 lakhs, a very remarkable increase. The growth in trade is confined exclusively to Indian green tea, and is most marked in the case of Afghanistan, the tribesmen in the hinterland not having much taste for tea as a daily beverage. As to foreign teas the increase is more remarkable, the value in the year having risen from 1 1-4 lakhs to 23 1-2 lakhs, practically all the trade going by the Khyber route to Kabul.

The spread of motoring in India is likely to have one good result in the improvement of the Grand Trunk Roads. With the increase in the mileage of railways these roads have been neglected by some of the provincial administration, though the necessity for their maintenance is supposed to be generally recognised, particularly by the military authorities. Other roads, too, are important as ensuring rapid communication in the case of the breakdown of railways. Every motorist who has to travel over bad sections, and there are many of these, makes himself heard either directly or indirectly; and as high officials themselves use motor-cars freely they in their turn realise the necessity for keeping the roads in good order. We believe, says the "Pioneer" that Sir John Hewett insisted upon the road-ways in the United Provinces being carefully looked after, and we have no doubt that in other Provinces a similar policy will be followed. Railways are excellent in their way, but our metalled highways should not be neglected.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.

The twelfth day's sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar, presiding.

Ramchandra Debicharan, a Hindu aged 35, was committed to stand his trial by Mr. G. R. Khairaj on a charge of house-breaking by day.

Mr. Barrow was for the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

It was stated that the complainant Shanker Jeram, a mill-hand, residing at Kandawadi, went to his work on the morning of August 9 last. He left his mother-in-law in charge of the house, but she also shortly left and went to her work. When the latter returned home, she saw the door of her room broken and found the accused inside the room. She raised a cry, the accused was arrested and handed over to the police. Nothing was stolen from the room.

After evidence for the prosecution had been led, the jury found the accused guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CONCOCTED CASE.

The last case, which was disposed of by his Lordship and a common jury, was that in which two Hindus named Rama Raoji (35) and Laxmun Shrawan (24), were committed by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, to stand their trial on a charge of rape and abetment of rape.

Mr. Chatfield was for the Crown, while Mr. M. K. Azad defended the second accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant, Umdabai, a Mahomedan widow aged 40, went to a chawl on Nowroji Hill to massage with oil one Govind Rama who was suffering from pain in his leg.

His Lordship in his summing up said that the case seemed to him to be a clumsy concoction. He would have very little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the evidence was unsafe, unreliable and contradictory.

The jury found both the accused not guilty of any offence.

His Lordship agreeing with this verdict acquitted the accused, and said, the case, a concocted one, was supported by false evidence.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

DISSATISFIED WITH COMPENSATION.

An appeal preferred by Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and others against Mahomedally Lukmanji Sullemanji came up for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the appellants. The respondent was represented by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. N. H. Moos.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the Court, said that this was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Heaton. The suit was for specific performance of an agreement dated July 10, 1908, by the vendors against the purchaser. Under the agreement the purchaser was put in possession on July 10, 1908. The latter alleged misrepresentation as to the area of the land purchased, and counterclaimed specific performance with a rebate on the price, or in the alternative for the return of the moneys paid by him by way of part payment.

The appeal is proceeding.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice McLeod, yesterday, disposed of the following Short Causes :—

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Gustadji Mancherji Cooper sued Rustomji Ardersher Pouchkhanawala for the recovery of Rs. 20,600.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, who appeared for the plaintiff stated that the suit was on a promissory note. The suit was filed in October, 1912, but it was adjourned five times. The defendant was a racing man, and as he had no permanent residence it was difficult to serve a summons on him.

The defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim, stating that he had filed his petition in insolvency. His Lordship passed a decree with interest and costs.

A PARTNERSHIP CASE.

Rajabali Hyderali sued Mookandrai Hiralal for the recovery of Rs. 5,043 with interest and costs.

Mr. Dadachandji appeared for the plaintiff.

It was stated that the defendant was a jewellery broker. He told the plaintiff that one Bhav Saheb wanted to dispose of his jewellery and the defendant asked him to be his partner in its purchase. When the plaintiff paid the money for his share in the partnership, the defendant took it and left Bombay.

His Lordship after recording evidence passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

Keshavji Jadevji sued Shivji Cooverji, claiming the rent of a godown.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Mulla defended.

Counsel for the plaintiffs said that the defendants took a lease of a godown for two years on a rent of Rs. 100 a month. The defendants did not give possession, so the plaintiffs had to lease another godown at a rent of Rs. 250.

Mr. Mulla contended that the plaintiffs had leased another godown for a year so they should get a prospective rent.

The Court passed a decree for Rs. 2,000 with interest and costs.

MOTOR CAR CO'S CLAIM.

Mr. R. Jardine appeared for the French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ld., and asked for a decree for Rs. 3,062 against the defendants, the Indian National Co-operative Society Co., Ld.

It was stated that the plaintiffs sold a second-hand Humber motor car to the defendants. After the transaction the defendants paid Rs. 1,000 and gave a security for Rs. 900. Besides the car they also sold to the defendants some accessories. Rs. 3,062 was the sum now due.

His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for.

SUIT ON ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Haji Noormahomed Cassum filed a suit against Abdulkhan Mahomedkhan Adhicari for the recovery of Rs. 2,081.

Mr. Davar, who appeared for the plaintiff stated that the suit was called on before Mr. Justice Beaman last week, but as the plaintiff was ill it was postponed. The defendant was served with a summons upcountry, but he had not turned up. The suit was on adjustment of accounts.

His Lordship granted a decree.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

In the suit filed by Javerchand Thakersey against Nanchand Veerchand and others, Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

It was stated that the plaintiff carried on business as a commission agent in Bombay. The defendants carried on business in Nawsari as merchants. The plaintiff acted as the commission agent of the defendants and bought and sold in Bombay silver and rice on behalf of the defendants. The accounts were adjusted and a sum of Rs. 12,097 was found to be due to the plaintiff.

The Court passed a decree with interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

FASCINATION OF GOLD.

MARWARI RETAINS WRONG PARCEL.

Ramrattan Ram Krishna, a Marwari, was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Sabaji, on a charge of the theft of a parcel containing two pieces of gold valued at Rs. 1,263, a piece of silver valued at Rs. 277 and 40 sovereigns, belonging to a Marwari named Anandraj Harsu, a commission agent, having his pedi at Champa Galli.

The facts of the case are that, on August 22, the complainant sent a parcel containing the articles mentioned above to a customer in Madras. Three days after he received a telegram stating that the parcel contained only two pieces of silver and a silver armlet valued at Rs. 250. The information was communicated to the police and they sent the complainant to the different Marwari shops, with the silver received by the customer at Madras to inquire who had sold it. One of the shop-keepers recognised the silver pieces as those sold by him to the accused. The accused's house was searched and the whole property, excepting a piece of gold, was recovered. The missing piece of gold had been sent by the accused to his father at Ahmedabad and it was recovered from the postal authorities before it was delivered.

It appeared that the complainant had sent the parcel to a Bori's shop to be soldered before despatch by post. There were other people also in the shop and the accused or the complainant's man had taken the wrong parcel by mistake. Finding that he had got the more valuable parcel the accused decided to retain it instead of returning it to the owner.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, with Mr. Kanga appeared for the accused.

Mr. Saher submitted to the Court that the accused had no dishonest intention when he took the parcel, but when he saw the fascinating pieces of gold dishonest intention supervened. This was the accused's first offence and Mr. Saher requested the Court to show mercy to him.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500.

The complainant then told the Court that he wished to make a reward of Rs. 200 to the police.

His Worship said that he would send the money to the Commissioner of Police to be given to the officers concerned.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged a Pathan, named Sultan Mahamad, employed as a watchman in the godown of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co. at Dana Bunder with causing grievous hurt to a hamal in the employ of the firm, named Ganpat Ramji.

The complainant reported to his superior the absence of the accused and the latter therefore assaulted him and inflicted several injuries on him

The accused said that there was some altercation between himself and the complainant and the complainant with some of his friends assaulted him. He, therefore, in self defence used a stick and the complainant thus received his injuries.

The magistrate disbelieved the defence and convicted the accused

Mr. Paterson of Messrs Louis Dreyfus and Company then submitted to the Court that the accused and his Pathan friends had been intimidating the lower staff of the firm and the witnesses for the prosecution saying that they would settle with them afterwards.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months after return from jail.

DADY SETT STREET MURDER.

SUSPECTED MURDERER.

Narandas Jadav, a milkman, was placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, by Inspector O'Brien and was charged with the murder of Anandji Kuverji, a servant in a milk shop, on Monday morning under circumstances already reported.

Mr. O'Brien applied for a remand for ten days as he wanted time to complete his investigations. This was granted.

The motive of the crime is alleged to be trade rivalry.

PER S.S. PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The list of passengers per Italian Mail s s "Prencipe Di Piemonte," Capt. Viglienzoni, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 8 shed, at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time) sharp, for the Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), with their luggage and kit :—

Apolonia, Sister	Hodges, Mr
Battaglia, Mr E	Khanna, Mrs S R
Barnes, Mrs E and infant	Lobo, Dr J F
Bergen, Mr	Madhok, Mr M C
Bernardine, Rev	McCormack, Mr, Mrs & 2 children
Buhl, Mr M	Metha, Mr M
Cornalbas, Mrs E	Menezes, Miss L De
Cummer, Mr F R	Moeyer, Mr A
Dinanath, Mr	Morenz, Mr C
DaCosta, Mr B Mrs and 3 children	Muller, Mr P
Drayne, Rev Fr J	Munilal, Mr
Ebrahim, Mrs	Nanavate, Mr
Elridge, Mr	Niemann, Mr H
Iseppi, Rev I	Phillip, Rev Fr
Farmer, Mr E A and Mrs	Qureshi, Mr R U
Ferrari, Rev	Riechert, Mr M
Gupta, Mr D	Ruttonshaw Nowrojee, Mr
Guidins, Sister	Saporito, Rev
Gloria, Sister	Schlieter, Mr A
Holland, Mr R E and Mrs	Wilke, Mr G
	Zamboni, Rev

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

The half yearly meeting of the European Defence Association was held last evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong presiding.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows :—

This is the second general meeting of the Bombay branch of the European (Defence) Association and although our membership has not increased to the extent it might have done, the appeal I made a few weeks ago has brought in a number of applications and we have now over 200 members. The total membership in India to-day is very nearly 3,000 and as branches have been established, or are now being formed at eleven representative stations in difference parts of the country our numbers ought to increase steadily.

As regards the work of the Bombay branch, I have not very much to say at present, for we have hardly got into our stride, but if our members in Bombay will bear in mind that there is at the present time, and that there always will be, plenty of good and useful work which can be helped along by the united voice of the European community there ought to be a great increase in our numbers, and a very much greater desire than has so far manifested itself to help on the work of the Association. There is no use my trying to represent the local position as encouraging, for our progress so far has been disappointing, but what I would like to say is that whilst amongst the European community in Bombay there are heaps of critics, there are comparatively few workers, and until as a community we realise that unitedly and individually we can be of some real use to our city and to our community we shall never rise to that level of citizenship, which is essential not only for our well-being, but for the welfare of the communities amongst whom we live and work. So far as I understand the objects of this Association they are not in any way antagonistic to the interests of the other communities of this great City or of the Bombay Presidency or of the country generally. If they were I would never have accepted the chairmanship of the Bombay Branch for any movement of a selfish or antagonistic character is entirely contrary to the liberal principles I have always held with reference to all matters relating to the affairs of this country. Members of this Association should have a keen regard for the City of Bombay, for the communities who live therein and for the welfare of Western India as a whole and if we look at the matter from this point of view is not there a great deal we might do for the benefit not only of our own community where we have particular interests, but for the benefit of our city and Presidency? I cannot suppose there is any local body in this city that will object if we take a keen interest in questions affecting our welfare; questions I mean which lie to a large extent outside the province of the Chamber of Commerce which as I can testify from a long experience has its hands quite full with matters affecting the trade and shipping of our port. Are not our means of communication, the extension and adornment of our city, education and sanitation, our hospitals and charitable institutions, matters in which we might interest ourselves and endeavour by our united support to assist those members of the different communities who are striving to improve the conditions under which we all have to live and work. All this, gentlemen, cannot, however, be done by one man or even by half a dozen men, by your Chairman, your Secretary or your Committee, for we all have our work to attend to and only a certain amount of spare time for questions of the character I have indicated. What is needed, therefore, is that others should come forward to take part in our work and in our civic life and I particularly invite members to consider the matter from this point of view.

I do not propose on this occasion to deal at length with any of the criticisms that have been made lately of the Bombay Branch or the Association generally, for I prefer to look at the matter broadly and to regard our local branch as an excellent stepping-stone for useful work in the interests of our country and our city. To me it does not seem to be a matter of great importance where the Council of the Association is situated, for we can carry on a good deal of our own work in Bombay and if we do not agree with representations the Council proposes to make we can very easily say so—and I hope we shall not hesitate to say so, if occasion arises—and our dissent will be noted and published in due course. Members will see ere long from the new rules, which I hope will be published before the end of this month, that the Council in Calcutta will, under the new conditions proposed, be much more representative of the whole of India than is the case at present, and if eventually the branches increase in number and their membership also increases the representatives of the Cranches will be in a majority on the Council. The new rules to which I refer have been under consideration for some time. They were discussed and settled by the Council some months ago and were then passed on for drafting to the legal advisers of the Association. Members will probably have noticed that a short time ago the Bombay Government asked your Committee to nominate a member to serve on the proposed Advisory Committee of St George's Hospital and in due course we submitted the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Chrystal, whose nomination, I am sure, will be approved. I hope, gentlemen, that six months hence I shall be able to report a large accession of membership and some useful work as having been done by your Committee with the help of our resident members.

DISPUTED GHARRY HIRE.

INTERESTING DECISION.

An interesting case regarding the calculation of a gharry fare was heard before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oliveira, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Fatoo Vazir, a victoria driver, filed a complaint against Mr. E. W. Dawson for refusing to pay the legal gharry hire.

It was stated that some days ago Mrs. Dawson engaged the complainant's gharry at Colaba and drove to Chowpathy and back. The drive took about one hour. On the return of the gharry Mr. Dawson offered Rs. 1-12 as an hour's fare. The driver refused to accept this, arguing that calculated according to distance the fare should be Rs. 3-6.

Mr. Dawson said that the matter rested on the manner in which the rules were interpreted. He considered that as the gharry was engaged outside the Fort he should pay according to time and not by distance.

The magistrate held that Mr. Dawson was right in his contention, and ordered the complainant to accept Rs. 1-12.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

OLYMPIC ATHLETICS.

It would be little short of a miracle if everybody agreed on such a big question as the Olympic Games; and it is not surprising to find opponents to the scheme of raising £100,000 to be spent on developing and improving athletics in England.

Some well-known people consider that it is undignified to be reminded that £100,000 is necessary to recover prestige lost at Stockholm. Most sportsmen, however, consider it will be even more undignified if we make no better showing at Berlin in 1916.

Another section of the critics are saying that the games are semi-professional, presumably because the expenses of the athletes are paid by the governing bodies of the nations they represent.

The majority of these critics overlook the fact that the expenses of our cricketers when on tour do not come out of their own pockets and that University athletes, oarsmen, and footballers, are not called on to pay all their bills when fulfilling some of their engagement.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The Duke of Westminster has made a splendid reply to those who oppose the appeal for funds. He reminds sportsmen how England has recently been beaten at polo, racquets, lawn tennis, yachting, and general athletics, by America, that Australia has scored at billiards and swimming; New Zealand at lawn tennis (A. F. Wilding); Canada at shooting (The King's Prize); France at fencing; Russia and France at horse jumping; and Australia, America, and Canada, at swimming, and Sweden at skating. He then asks: Is England to do nothing to recover her ancient supremacy as the mother of sport?

In spite of the comparatively small number of critics, the average Briton is a keen sportsman and well qualified to hold his own most sports and pastimes. That we once led the world is true, but it is well to remember that it was when other nations did not seriously challenge us. We have seen what French, German, Italian, Swedish, Finnish, and Hungarian, cracks can do against the Anglo-Saxon race during recent years. It would be totally foreign to the average Briton's ideas to drop out of the race now that we find it harder to hold a place in the front rank.

We still have a few world beaters of our own, and more can be developed if only the King's words "Wake up England" are taken to heart. It is no easy matter to recover lost ground and it is very doubtful, if England alone will overtake the United States in track and field athletics, unless there is a great alteration in the attitude of the Public Schools and Universities. Possibly a whole-hearted attempt may enable the combined forces of the Empire to total the greatest number of points in all sports at Berlin; but it will require enterprise and enthusiasms to do this.

GOOD MATERIAL.

Far from the outlook being poor, there never was a time when England appeared to have so many promising athletes: There is no doubt (thanks to the Olympic Games,) that there is a revival in England and that runners are more keen than they were.

The Olympic events meeting promoted by the Polytechnic Harriers at the Crystal Palace last Saturday illutrated this. Several newcomers were well to the fore. Among them can be mentioned R. S. Binley of the Poytechnic, who beat R. C. Rice and V. D. Arey in the 200 metres in 22 3-5 secs. He drew the inside, and this helped him, as he was behind the other pair in the 100 metres.

Another newcomer in C. H. Frisby ran a fine 500 yards, his time being 58 3-5 secs. The English record is 58¾ secs. by E. C. Bredin, so that the "Poly" runner was not far out. Rde and Benley are distinct finds, and ought to do better still in the future.

APPLEGARTH'S DASH.

One of the chief features of the meeting was the attempt of W. A. Applegarth to create new records for 50, and 250 yards. He has done so much running this season, that it is really wonderful he is able to maintain his form. The little champion finished the "50" in 5 1-2 secs, which tied with the best performance in England (by W. A. Steward) but he took 25 4-5 secs. for 250 yards, a second worse than E. H. Pelling's record. This, however, was on a straight course, whilst Applegarth had a bend to run round.

A feature of the Salford Hamers sports was a match between R. Bridge and Otto Buckow of Berlin, the champion walkers of England and Germany respectively. The visitor led at the mile in 7 min. 20 secs. but Bridge went away soon after winning easily by 90 yards and walking the two miles in 14 min. 41 2-5 secs., which is very slow for champions.

CYCLING.

The splendid performances of W. J. Bailey and L. Meredith in the 1,000 metres and 100 kilometres world's cycling championship at Berlin ought to encourage home athletes. They won the corresponding events at Copenhagen in 1911 indeed Meredith has "famed" the 100 kilometres for six years, save in 1912 when he was a non-entrant.

Ryan of England followed Bailey home in the short distance race, in which Rode of Germany (a reinstated professional) was third. Meridith was a mile to the goal at the finish of the 100 kilometres. He speaks highly of Fassier, a young Frenchman of 18, who was paced by his father and gave the champion a fine race for 50 kilometres. He was not strong enough to stay all the way however, and Beyer of Germany beat him for second honours.

BOXING.

Jack Johnson is again in England, and whilst there is no talk of a match between him and Wells, the coloured boxer is attracting much attention. He was to have appeared at two of the music halls, but so much opposition was raised that he has not done so at present. Johnson says he may meet at Palzer of America in France and also that he intends to become a citizen of the Republic as soon as possible. Johnson was given a fair welcome when he first came to this country, but his success turned his head and he took up such an attitude, that public opinion gradually went against him. Possibly some good will come of it, and it is to be hoped the public will set its face against white and black matches, and also the mixing of white women with coloured men.

SWIMMING.

Whilst Australia claims the fastest lady swimmer in the world (Miss Derlock) England is well off for experts among the fair sex. Good all round form was shown by the competitors in the 100 yards ladies championship at Hull this week, when victory finally went to Miss D. Curwin of Liverpool in 1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

The Swedish swimmers and water polo players now in England opened with a win against the Longsight Club at Manchester winning by 5 goals to 4, but they were not so successful against Hyde Seal. The visitors also lost to the two English clubs in the relay, race or flying squadron race, as it is termed in the swimming world. Longsight got a fine five together to meet the Swedes, and it was no disgrace to be beaten by such a team as J. C. Hatfield, J. H. Derbyshire L. J. Hoskins, H. Annison and R. Spiers.

CRICKET.

Now that Barnes of Staffordshire has accepted the invite to go to South Africa, we know that the M.C.C. team will be a powerful one. Barnes, Booth, half, Hearne, Woolley and Rhodes constitute six splendid bowlers and four of them are also in the first flight as batsmen. It is a pity Gilbert Jessop cannot go, but P. R. Johnson of Somerset will probably fill the vacancy. He has an average of 38 to Jessops 35, but the latter's bowling would give him a prior claim.

KENT CHAMPIONS.

The victory of Kent over Northants ensured the county of the championship, the fourth in eight years. The outstanding feature of the match was Hardinge's innings of 107 which made his fourth century in succession. Only two other cricketers have performed the feat in England *viz* Hayward, and C. B. Fry, but A. C. MacLaren did so when touring in Australia. It may be added that C. B. Fry holds the record for consequentive centuries with six to his credit.

Hobbs was seen at his best when playing an innings of 107 in the Surray *vs.* Gloster match at Bristol. He followed this up with 51 in the second innings, which enabled him to go to the top, of the batting averages. Other notable batting performances, this week, were 108 by S. G. Smith for Northants *vs.* Kent, 114 by Seymour of Kent against Northants. 122 by Brown of Hants *vs.* Yorks and innings of 148, 132 and 135 by Chester, G. N. Foster and F. T. Mann respectively in the Worcestershire *vs.* Middlesex match.

DEADLY BOWLING.

Some of the bowlers have also been busy, notably Morton of Derbyshire, who took 4 wickets for 16 runs and 6 for 33 in the match against Notts. Iremonger of Notts also did well with a harvest of 6 for 63 and 4 for 10, whilst Wass got 6 for 16. Hearne (J. W.) 8 for 85 for Middlesex *vs.* Worcester, Smith 8 for 61 and Dennet, 9 for 63 in the Surrey *vs.* Gloucester match were other bowling feats worthy of special mention.

HARDINGE'S FIFTH.

Hardinge again batted finely yesterday in the match between Kent and Middlesex at Lords. His innings of 110 enabled him to reach 2,000 for the season and it represents his fifth century in two weeks and as the result of going to the wicket six times. Hirst and Wilson (B. B.) were to the fore for Yorkshire against Sussex, the latter scoring 108 whilst Hirst claimed 129 (not out) at the close of play.

Besides these fine efforts H. K. Foster played a three figure innings (114) for Worcestershire against Somerset.

IN GENERAL.

The victory of Stormway in the Gimcrack Stakes yesterday means that Mr. E. Hulton, his owner, will be called on to respond to the chief toast of the evening at the Gimcrack Club dinner for the third successive year.

As many of my readers are probably anglers, they will be interested to hear of the good fortune the writer met with when finding the Avon near Salisbury during the last week-end. A Punjab spoon led to the capture of a 5 1-4 *lbs.* trout and a perch of 3*lbs* of 2 oz, the latter now being prepared for a glass case.

H. Sullivan of America and J Wolffe of England made plucky attempts to swim the channel during the week, but a rough sea forced them to stop after being in the water for six hours.

Kildare had rather an easy task against Antrim in the final of the Irish County Polo cup, the former winning by 5 goals to 2.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

look after Dowbs. It is becoming more and more apparent to the Government that a change in the dynasty would do the Calcutta University no harm; on the contrary if a man like Mr. Nathan were chosen—and that I believe was the intention before the agitation in favour of another lease to the present incumbent was started—it would be productive of much good.

THE RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Rugger is rather a spent enthusiasm in Calcutta. Only one club plays it seriously, namely, the Calcutta Football Club; and when there are no regiments, that know the game, within reach, it is with the greatest difficulty that the team can get proper training for the tournament. This is the reason why the club has been unsuccessful for the last ten years in lifting the Challenge Cup which in the early days it regarded as a gift. The popularity of Soccer has militated against the older sport, which is rather more exacting, and hardly so spectacular, unless when played by tip-top teams like the All Blacks. This year, owing to the presence in Calcutta of H.W. Thomas, the Welsh International, there has been a revival of interest in the game; public school boys have rallied to his call to make a great effort to restore the lost prestige of the oldest Rugger club in India. The result is that the "Fifteen" which he has liked into shape is equal to the best that has ever done duty for Calcutta. It was put to a crucial test this afternoon in the opening match of the tournament in which it met the Leicesters, the conquerors of the West Ridings at Allahabad. It came through with flying colours, its victory by 11 points to 3 being a triumph. I believe that the Cup will at long last return to Calcutta. But more in my next in which I shall have something to say about the Bombay and Madras teams which are both making a bold bid for the prize.

"I WANT SOME OF LIFE'S LOOSE BEADS."

THE RESTLESSNESS OF THE MODERN WOMAN.

"And I am tired, so tired of rigid duty.
So tired of all my tired hands find to do,
I yearn, I faint for some of life's free beauty,
Its loose beads, with no straight string running through."

"The woman who whimsically quoted these lines to me had a devoted husband, a beautiful child, a pretty home, all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, yet she was not contented," writes Faye Pratt Small in the Boston "Congregationalist."

AN INCOMPLETE LIFE.

"'No, I don't know what I want,' she said in answer to my question. 'I suppose I've no right to want anything, but I do the "loose beads," I fancy.'

"She was not a woman who held advanced ideas; she was up to date, but she was not at all in sympathy with the suffrage movement among women; nor was she a radical reformer along any line. She was just a sweet, true, intelligent, wideawake, home-keeping, home-loving wife and mother, yet she realised that her life was not, completed by this. Perhaps, in a vague way, she felt it ought to be, but she was honest enough to say it was not frank enough to admit she wanted something more; what, she did not know, but she wanted something.' Her problem I could not solve, for she had given me a greater one.

"I thought long and earnestly, then I decided to propound my problem to certain people in my circle of acquaintance.

"Perhaps my selections from among my friends might seem a little peculiar, but I did not want the hackneyed views of people generally consulted on such subjects.

AS A WOMAN OF CULTURE SEES IT.

"The first person I addressed was the widow of a man who had been very prominent in public life. She had lived much in the public eye, owing to her husband's position, travelled a great deal, was a woman of wanderful culture and tact, combined with a magnificent mental endowment and development.

"I found her fashioning some charming opera bags, which I knew would find their way to her friends sooner or later.

"'You will pardon me if I keep on sewing. I know, she said, after she had greeted me in a way that made me feel that I would rather be there than any place else, and that she would rather have me.

"'Dear lady, I love to watch you sew, but to-day I want you to solve for me a problem that bothers me very much.'

"She laid down her sewing instantly, drew her chair nearer, and quietly waited.

"'Why,' I asked abruptly, 'are all the women so restless nowadays, and why do they all want something, and yet not seem to know what they want?'" Then I told her what the woman who had been the direct inspiration of my question had said, and I quoted the lines.

NO TIME FOR LIVING.

"For a long time my friend did not answer, then she said, 'I know what you say is true. I have often pondered over it myself, and I have concluded that women are so busy with the accessories of living that they have no time for the living itself. Their fundamental duties as wives, mothers, housekeepers, and homemakers are made so easy for them by modern science and modern invention, they have so much leisure that the accessories come in—the club, the fad of the hour, the beauty parlor, the constantly changing fashions. Women work harder and fag themselves out more completely filling their leisure hours than they would in doing a washing every day.

"'I believe what the average woman of to-day needs is a thorough study of herself, and after that the uprooting of a selfishness that is really alarming. Contentment lies in giving happiness, in bringing happiness to others. Sometimes that is a hard thing to learn, but it will ultimately prove itself every time. I am afraid I have answered you but poorly, my dear.'

"'No,' I smiled, 'you have helped; you always do.'

THE PRIEST'S REPLY.

"I left her stitching for some one stitches of love into the little bags she was making, and betook myself to an Anglican priest, whose understanding and patient graciousness had solved problems for me before, though I was not of his denomination. I gave him my question in the same form. He answered at once :—

"'I see good in all this restlessness. It is not confined to the women alone, but is sweeping our land in all ways. Do you not see that it shows that the people, both men and women, are thinking deeply? They are getting out of the rut they have been in; they realise that they lack something, and they are restless. Ah, it is good—his fine face glowed—'it will bring but good. It is God-sent, and will bring them nearer to God. That is what they need.'

"He was right, I reflected, but he did not tell me enough. So pure and simple is his own life that he did not see all that I meant. I, too, believe that this restlessness will bring good, but I wanted the tangibility of that good.

THE SPINSTER'S AND DOCTOR'S SOLUTION.

"Then I laid my problem a woman who at 40 was unmarried and bravely making her way in the world. She replied concisely :—'Men and women spoil each other too much. They stamp out their own individuality in trying to please, and the result is they at once—especially the women—feel the lack of something which, if they but knew, is their own personality.'

"On my way home, however, I met my family physician and I put the question to him. He answered immediately :—'Nerves, nothing but nerves—live to fast and too artificially—are too introspective. As soon as a woman gets to thinking about herself all the while, there is the mischief to pay.' True, but somewhat unsatisfactory.

THE NEGRO COOK'S SECRET.

"Upon reaching home, I went direct to the kitchen and placed my problem before Dilsey, my faithful negress cook. She scraped some dough from her hands and grinned at me, then she said confidently :—'Ah knows what you all means all right, an' Ah'll tell you, Miss Marian; dey jes, don't see the bright side of things. You knows dere's always something bright even when things is a hurtin' an' dey jes don't see it—yassum, an' dey don know, either, dat if dey can't find a bright side, dey can jes pitch in an polish up de dark side—yassum, dat why.'

"I have both a philosopher and a cook in my kitchen, and I caught myself wondering if hers were not the greater wisdom after all.

"The bright, the happy side of life—it was worth studying. To be capable of happiness is to be truly great; to glean from sorrow and adversity, joy and strength; to lighten another's burden when our own rests heavy—these things require the mastery of ourselves to an extent we, perhaps, have not yet reached, and we are restless, ever seeking. When we become broad enough that we know that we do not belong to ourselves, or even those nearest and dearest, but to all humanity, we shall have gained for ourselves a working purpose—therefore serenity and contentment."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the year 1912-13, which is to be presented to the general meeting on September 27 states :—

One of the most important legislative measures passed by the Government of India during the course of the year was the Indian Companies' Act.

Your Committee after an interview with the Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, approved of the provisions enjoining upon the directors and the agents to make known to the company the contracts they entered into, etc., but they were not unanimous regarding the provision fixing a limit for the number of directors to be elected from the firm of Managing Agents; some were of opinion that the clause should be retained, at least with a modification of the percentage of the share-holding interest of Managing Agents from 75 to 60, while others were of opinion that it should be struck out altogether, as it would be likely to hinder the development of commerce and industry.

Your Committee were consulted with regard to the scheme of the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph services which was tried as an experiment in Bombay. They approved of the proposed amalgamation and observed that the experiment as tried in Bombay had not been the cause of complaint from Indian Merchants, showing that it had proved successful.

The scheme of serial loading which was approved of by this Chamber on one side and the G. I. P. Railway on the other and which was put as an experiment on several stations on the G. I. P. Railway line, was declared to have proved successful at these stations and was placed into operation on all the stations of this Railway. The President of the Railway Board observed in reply to a question from the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis at a meeting of the Imperial Council that it was proposed to hold a conference of trade and Railway representatives later on to consider whether the system had proved itself a sound one and if so whether any modification in any specific direction was desirable and that if the general opinion was that the system was a satisfactory one, other railways would be addressed with the view to its adoption.

The Government of India addressed the various Chambers of Commerce regarding the form in which Government securities were held in India. Several suggestions were made in this letter with a view to increase the popularity of the Government Promissory Notes. Your Committee did not approve of these suggestions and observed that the Promissory Notes in their present form possessed certain advantages which would not be had in any other form. They, however, brought to the notice of the Government the difficulties and inconveniences which were inflicted on the public by reason of the stringent method of investigation pursued by the Public Debt Office. The Committee suggested that the office should be directed to examine the endorsements carefully but with reasonable discretion, whenever required by holders, on the payment of a nominal fee of about one anna per note, and that if the endorsements were in order the words "endorsement correct" should be stamped and initialled by the Debt Office below the last endorsement.

The attention of your Committee was drawn by a member to the inconvenience felt by the public, when drawing interest, because of the provision of the Public Debt Office that all the joint-holders should endorse their signatures, inspite of the fact of their endorsement in favour of either one of the holders or their survivors signing the note. Your Committee thereupon represented to the Government that while appreciating the laudable intention that might have led to this rule they could not but say that such a ruling caused great inconvenience to holders of a joint promissory note. They suggested that for purposes of interest the Government might institute the system of interest coupons and that even if this were not possible it ought to be allowed for the popularity of the paper to be taken in more than one name without the proviso of either.

ADULTERATED TURPENTINE.

In reply to Government letter on the subject of fixing the permissible amount of adulteration in reduced turpentine your Committee stated that they were aware that the practice of adulterating turpentine had grown considerably during recent years and were of opinion that the Government should now interfere and place the necessary check thereon. The Committee believed that the practice would be stopped to some extent by amending the Merchandise Marks Act as suggested by the Madras Government and agreed with them in their proposal that the permissible amount of adulteration in reduced turpentine be fixed at 50 per cent.

The Government of India inquired of your Committee whether in their opinion the preparation and publication of barley crop forecasts would be likely to meet a definite want. Your Committee replied that it was necessary to extend the system of preparing and publishing forecasts to the barley crop of India, in view of the fact that its exports had considerably increased in recent years and that the reputation it had gained as a good malting agent was sure to establish a permanent trade in the article.

You Committee supported the representation of the Deshi Beopar Mandal of Lahore, requesting the B. B. & C. I. Railway to have Intermediate class accommodation on their line and also added that it might be well introduced on their local section also. The Railway has replied to the effect that the suggestion cannot be put into practice.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

EED FOR BETTER CARE OF ENGLISH PARISHES.

ESTION OF APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

Under the heading of "A Chaplain eral for India" the "Indian Churchman" September has an article which is eresting as an expression of certain lings largely prevalent amongst the ergy ministering to European congrega- ns in India. "The writer", states the rnal in an editorial note, "is evidently mpathetic with the aspirations of his dian brethren and the Bishops towards autonomous Church of India. On that ount his views are the more worthy of tention; they cannot be said to imply y jealousy or ill-feeling towards the dian part of the Church. At the same me they make it clear that the utmost od-will on the part of European Clergy wards their Indian fellow-Churchmen is ite compatible with a certain feeling discouragement as to their own ition in the Indian Church. It well that this feeling should ventilated, so that it may be shown nether it is based upon fact or fancy. As our contributor's constructive proposals, seems to us that the Church in India already committed to a different policy. e do not like the idea of a Chaplain- neral in Episcopal Orders having the rsight of all English congregations. It ggests the stereotyping of the racial avage already too apparent amongst us. e thing, however, seems clear, and that that the Bishops at present have too eat a variety of claims upon their atten- n. Division of existing dioceses and an crease of the episcopate will soon be perative."

"THE CHURCH IN INDIA."

A short time ago, says the writer of the ticle, when Delhi was made the new capi- l statements appeared in the Press at the occasion should be used for a re- justment of ecclesiastical titles and juris- ctions. In order also that the English hurch in India might truly become the hurch of India, and be freed from ate connection, suggestions were made hereby this might be effected. It was inted out that the ministry must be ther entirely or dominantly Indian, and this end was indicated a scheme which owed for English congregations, composed ainly of those in the civil or military rvices, to continue to be served by English rgy. There was in the suggested scheme idea of drawing a division betweenIndian d English Christians, but it was re- gnised that what appealed to one would be likely to appeal to the other. There e temperamental differences; the form worship would differ, the difficulties of st and West are not alike, and to meet difference of language alone, for the ll body of English foreigners in an alien d, special traetment is necessary.

Now it seems that the forward movement the English Church in India to find her- as the Church of India is rapidly pro- sing. The first Indian Bishop has been secrated, and it is safe to prophesy that the coming days, the Sons of India will the important Sees now occupied by glishmen, as indeed they should, if they ble. The desire among them is as ng for self government in the Church, as in the State. Whilst grateful for all English race have generously given, y desire at the first opportunity, for the e of their own development and the fare of India, to be entrusted with this ponsibility. Christianity can never make progress it should, as long as is identified with an alien race. All our shops in India appear to take this states- n like view of the future. They are all, nearly all, men from the mission field. eir writings and speeches are mainly ncerned with mission problems. The ocesan magazines are full of missionary pics. And the evangelization of this at peninsula, winning such valuable rritory to the Empire of the Divine rd, demands good men, and good men of is ideal.

WELFARE OF ENGLISH CONGREGATIONS.

But has not the time come for the welfare our English congregations to be considered the changes taking place and about to take ce? Formerly such congregations were e chief oversight of the Episcopate. The shops were formerly chosen for their owledge of English work. But now, eaking generally, they have not that owledge or experience. Some of them have ver—before being raised to the Episco- te—been in charge of English work, and ter years in the Indian mission field come the oversight of English Christianity nexperienced, and this shows itself by me want of knowledge of its difficulties. rue, it is remarkable how our Bishops rawn from the mission field do try to be in- rested in work in which they have had no ining, but the writer, after experience of e help and simpathy received from Eng- sh Bishops at Home, has no hesitation in ying that he has noticed a lack of the from Bishops in India. It is not, of e, surprising. Indian mission work s quite different from that of an English ar. But what is felt by many clergy harge of English congregations, and by ongregations themselves, is that they ave not a place in the Bishop's heart, for is time is so much engaged with mission- ry endeavour. Has not the time now me—whilst the English race remains in dia—for English-speaking congregations and clergy to be specially cared for and encouraged, and to have over them a Bishop who from his training will be in sympathy with the difficulties of English Christianity, with the spiritual welfare of Englishmen his special charge.

DISCOURAGED CLERGY.

There is a great danger of English work being swamped. One meets with discouraged clergy who complain that their Bishop seems to have no use for them. They are not missionaries. And for those who believe in the historic form of episcopal government, there is something very deadening in going on, on, alone, without the direct co-operation of their Bishop. There is bred—it is quite indefensible—an indefined dislike of the continued advocacy of missions to the neglect of work which is nearest one's heart because one's own. It is fortunately not strongly defined, for the Clergy engaged in English work, by money and influence support the missions round them, and the missions often owe their origin to such clergy. But an indefinite distaste is bad, for it does not encourage that enthusiasm which is ever watching for opportunity to materialise in effort. It might be different, if such clergy and people felt they were not neglected. They recognise the call of mission work, but they also feel their right to "a place in the sun."

And English work in India demands extraordinary men for success. Moved from station to station they must be adaptable to changes of conditions and environment There is little of the charm and results of mission work, and after all has been done, no romantic stories to relate. It is England over again, only with the disadvantages of Indian climate and surroundings.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN THE STATIONS.

The state of religious life in many of the stations is almost heart-rending, where few appear to care about the things that really matter, where the constant changes discourage the growth of a healthy public opinion and there is plenty of discouragement to the man who does care. He has no Society—Church Missionary or the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—at his back, only his Bishop, and in the hours of depression when ill health hides the comfort of the Divine Consoler, without human sympathy, it is no marvel that the iron enters the soul. Just that knowledge of sympathy, and things are different. And the success of the English work does matter to the mission field, for if every Englishman in his dealings with members of the Indian race were truly Christian, the living text would be more profitable to convince than much speaking.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAINS GENERAL.

Therefore, in any re-adjustment of ecclesiastical jurisdictions or creation of new Bishoprics, provision might now be made for the special oversight of the English Parishes of India. They could easily be grouped together, and be regarded as extra-Diocesan, under the care of one or more Chaplains-General, who would be also Bishops. This scheme would not be without precedent, for the Chaplain-General of the Army in England, who is a Bishop, is allowed by the Diocesan Bishops at Home, to exercise episcopal functions when visiting the Military congregations in the various Garrison Centres. In India, such Chaplain-General should be chosen for his knowledge and experience of English Church work and difficulties, and if possible, of Anglo-Indian life. The appointment would certainly benefit the English community, and be not without profit to the work of the missionaries. It would set the Diocesan Bishops free for the great work which demands all their energies. A strong objection to the Sons of India filling Diocesan Sees might be their lack of training for the oversight of English congregations, but by this scheme the objection is overcome and the day may sooner dawn that will see the great Church of India directed by her own Indian Bishops no longer being sustained by kind but alien hands, and enjoying the responsibility of her independence.

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Her natural anxiety to know the name of the preparation which confers such a boon demands instant satisfaction.

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Albulactin is pure, soluble milk-albumin, and milk-albumin, as *The Medical Times* states, "Is the most important food element in human milk."

How important it is, is shown by the further statement of a medical paper, that "The infant fed on cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin."

Until within the last two years it was impossible to buy this milk-albumin, for no means was known of making it in a soluble form. With the discovery of the process came Albulactin. By adding it to diluted cow's, goat's or buffalo's milk, *The Medical Times* states: "A food is obtained which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

To-day, some of the most exalted personages in Europe, are using it for their babies. So, too, are innumerable titled women. Here are some extracts from their letters, which furnish conclusive proof of Albulactin's value.

TITLED LADIES' STATEMENTS.

Lady Hardinge, (wife of the British Minister to Belgium), writes: "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was most successful."

Lady Stamer writes: "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches writes: "I am regularly using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

"The Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache is using Albulactin for her baby and, so far, the child is doing well on it."

Large numbers of doctors use Albulactin for their own bottle-fed babies.

Unfortunately, medical etiquette prevents the physicians' names being printed. Here is a statement of one which may be taken as typical of all: "My young daughter has been fed on your remarkable preparation almost from birth. She then weighed 6lbs. Now, at the age of six months, she is 30lbs. and firm as a rock. At the beginning, owing to vomiting, diarrhœa, etc., we thought we should never rear her. Since using Albulactin we have had no trouble at all. Needless to add I recommend this preparation to all my patients."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

The medical and social endorsements of Albulactin are so great and so absolutely in unison, that every mother may expect the best possible results by using the preparation, which, the physicians to a large children's hospital stated in a medical journal, "Never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

DATES OF NOVELS.

Everyone for whom a novel is not a book to be rushed through and then forgotten finds himself from time to time interested in the date of publication of his copy, and such publishers as the Messrs. Macmillan and Mr. Heinemann recognise this fact by duly printing the date on the title-page and noting on the verso the dates of the previous editions, and they do so even in the case of their sevenpenny reprints. One wishes that in the case of such reprints the practice might be universalised, but there are whole series of them upon the market which one may search in vain for a date from the publisher's imprint to the printer's Even the joyous and inestimable Nelson series suffers from that defect. Thus, in the preface to "The Country of the Blind," which has just been issued in this cheap form, Mr. Wells speaks of "the past five or six years," and there is nothing to indicate that the years are to be dated from 1911, when the first edition appeared. Similarly, when the same author's "When the Sleeper Wakes" was reprinted as "The Sleeper Awakes" it was after a pretty thorough revision. Such an interesting bibliographical fact was worth fixing with a date, but there is none, and if, in the preface, Mr. Wells casually remarks that the revision took place twelve years after the original writing of the story, thus enabling a reader to pencil "1911" on his copy, it is no thanks to the publisher. Granted that the practice of leaving books undated springs not from the wish to withhold interesting information, but in order to baffle readers who will not buy a book unless it is hot from the press, yet it is more kindly to recognise that reader's foible, however absurd, than to say to him even indirectly "The worth of a novel is independent of whether it is absolutely new or not, therefore I shall give you no information on the subject."

"IDOLS OF THE MARKET PLACE."

In one of the weeklies the other day there was so inexact an application of the phrase "idols of the market place" that it is worth while considering what kind of writers it really connotes. For one thing, the phrase is an uncomplimentary one, and it is not to be applied to a novelist merely because he has achieved a vast popularity, provided that the judgment of responsible criticism is in unison with that of the public. All the novelists who are popular after their death were popular in their own day. It is a far rarer thing in fiction, than it is in poetry for a writer to come into full honours posthumously. What happens posthumously to one who has not won contemporary recognition is that those who appreciate him make up a body of readers which, although they may be few, yet spring up in generation after generation. That will pretty certainly be Meredith's case as it has been Stendhal's. The writer in question described as "idols of the market place" such novolists as Wells, Bennett, and Galsworthy, but here is probably a mistake. Those three names are certainly in the front rank of the novelists of our day. Their literary quality, their ideals, and their seriousness of purpose are recognised by all who care for such things, and their names are of such constant recurrence in organs of opinion that people take it for granted that their popularity—if one may make such a distinction—is commensurate with their fame. But it is to be feared that it is not to any great extent the market place that is worshipping them. Mr. Wells's "Marriage" was last advertised as being in its 25th thousand. Compared this with the 140,000 copies sold of Mrs. Barclay's "Rosary," or the 160,000 of Mr. Farnol's "Amateur Gentlmen," or with the fact that Mr. Hall Caine's books have sold to the number of—is it five millions?—and those of Mr. Nat Gould's to the number of eight millions. If the phrase is to be used at all—and there is an offensive note of contempt in it—it is clear to which class of writers it should apply.

JOSEPH BEAUMONT'S POEMS.

One of Constable's announcements for the autumn is an edition of the poems of Joseph Beaumont by Professor Katherine Lee Bates. This is one of three poets of the name of Beaumont which historians of literature sometimes confuse. The first and infinitely the greatest is Francis the colleague of Fletcher, and those who cannot soar to the acquisition of Dyce's volumes of their joint works, or the edition recently issued by one of the Universities, may still pick up the two portable volumes of Darely on a second-hand bookstall. Francis, however, had an elder brother John, who succeeded to the baronetcy. He frequented the Mermaid Tavern, was a friend of Michael Drayton's, and in 1602 puplished the "Metamorphosis of Tobacco." This, along with "Bosworth Field," are his longest poems, but his works include "Sacred Poems," "Royal and Courtly Poems," and certain memorial verses and translations. All these were in a fair way of becoming what his brother had predicted they would never become, "a dish for hungrie Time," when in 1869, Grosart collected them and printed 106 copies for private circulation. Dr. Joseph Beaumont, whom Professor Bates is to edit, belonged to a different family. He was Master of Peterhouse in his day, and came safely through the troublous times of the Civil War, probably due to the exercise of the same caution which induced him to reserve for posthumous publication such passages of his "Psychs," as attacked commonwealth institutions. "Psyche," which describes the temptation of a soul until its final assumption to bliss is perhaps the longest poem in the language. It is in twenty-four cantos, and as compared with "Paradise Lost," which runs to some 10,500 lines, runs to over 38,500. To Joseph Beaumont also Grosart played the good Smaritan, including him in his "Chertsey Worthies Library," but the edition was only private, and Professor Bates has new matter to include.

THE LATIN CONTINENT.

Mr. Forrest in his "A Tour through south America" has made a good book, and, if we include his drawings, a delightful book on an alluring subject. South America has been discovered a good many times lately, notably by M. Clemenceau, most eminent of conquistadors, but it bears a good deal of discovering. Even in the most literal sense this continent is, as the present author observes, "the last to be really explored and civilised by Western man," and from the political or social point of view it teems with problems and surprises. Here, if anywhere, should the epithet "provisional" be written by the side of all institutions and all social arrangements. We do not refer solely to the picturesque revolutionary habit. That is an incident. Mr. Forrest managed to be present at one revolution—in Paraguay—and he has described some of its features with spirit and humour. Mr. Forrest is not concerned with the whole of South America; he neglects the Guianas, for instance. His subjects, like M. Clemencean's, is "Latin" South America—the countries of Spanish or Portuguese origin—their "variance" and their "eventual unity." Where the casual observer tends to see nothing between the Isthmus and Cape Harn but the repetition of a few social and ethnological types, kept apart by their innately centrifugal characters a keen observer like the author sees many national varieties and a common racia genius. He sees a good deal of difference between the actual Chilian and the actual Peruvian, for instance, but everywhere he finds a common term—common ideals and common interests-South American solidarity is only waiting to be expressed. The Isthmus of Panama and the Sao Paulo province of Southern Brazil absorb a large part of the book. The Isthmus is closely associated with the early history of the Continent, and, through its canal, with the present and future. Mr. Forrest is a good storyteller, and he is as interesting on the buccaneers and conquistadors as he is on the modern Dictators—such as Frantia, of Paraguay—and the French and American Panama enterprises. Sao Paulo is a good place from which to estimate the existing and possible resourses of South American prosperity.

LADIES' CORNER.

TROUVILLE'S RIVAL.

Now that Deauville has been built over and improved almost beyond recognition, a Paris correspondent writes, Trouville has a powerful rival where dress is concerned. The Deauville race week has long been the "top note" in the world of fashion, but now the Deauville casino runs the famous casino on the "planches" very close indeed. Some of the gowns created in Paris for the Deauville races are things of real beauty and of great originality. In contemplating them one realises that the "ligne" has indeed charged. There are so many mysterious frills and flounces; so much ultra-fragile material is used in their construction; such wonderful sashes are wound round waist and hips, only to disappear, so far as the ends are concerned, among a mass of lace and embroidered chiffon draperies very low down on the skirt. And quite an amazing quantity of fur is introduced on these filmy gowns, either in the guise of bands, bordering corsages or tunics, or in the form of wide stoles which are thrown on it the most careless fashion.

THE FAVOURITE FUR.

Fox, in every possible and impossible colour, is easily first favourite. Women of cultured taste cling to white or pale grey fox, but it is certain that the craze of the autumn season will be the ordinary red fox skins. These red fox skins are fairly attractive when of the finest quality and worn in conjunction with certain dresses. For instance, a really fine red fox skin looks exceedingly well when combined with a smart navy serge tailor-made and a large picture hat; or the same skin would give an artistic result if thrown over a casino wrap of tangerine orange chiffon and jetted tulle. The cunning little red animal can be adopted successfully in exceptional circumstances, but he will spell disaster for those rash women who wear him simply because he is "the fashion." And he is going to be "the fashion": very much so indeed! The windows of the big *magasins de nouveautes* are filled with red fox skins; and side by side with these lay blue and crimson and orange foxes! It was a sight to make angels weep, and one trembled for those dear women who unfailingly follow the wethers-bell of Fashion.

A REGAL CASINO WRAP.

A casino wrap which attracted much attention the other night was a symphony in black, white, and pale gold. The garment was very loose and picturesque. It was composed of splendid brocaded gauze, which showed a bold design in pale gold on a black ground. The hem of the wrap was in ivory lace traced over with pale gold threads and there was a border of white fox on collar and sleeves. Nearly all the newest evening wraps are made of fragile, if not transparent, materials, and many yards of stuff are used in their composition. These wraps are as a rule quite long, many of them having a train measuring half a yard or more. Such a wrap is in itself an elaborate costume and an infinitely becoming one. In Paris they are bringing the art of painting on gauze to great perfection. For evening gowns and casino wraps this style of decoration is in great demand, and many of the designs are as beautiful as they are effective. One of the best known dressmakers in the Rue de la Paix is making a speciality of hold stencil patterns done on white or pale tinted gauze. Some of the designs are frankly "Leon Bakst" very striking and original. The most brilliant colours are thrown against backgrounds of black or white, and fine effects are sometimes obtained by the introduction of puce-coloured designs on short gauze which showed gleams of silver mingled with midnight blue or cardinal red.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

878. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of H-ad-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

879. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

880. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 17th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

881. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

882. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 21st instant.

(8d.) H. S. MURRAY, Lieut.
Acte. Adjutant, B. V. R.

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

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NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

BY RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Whatever pretence of friendship there had ever been between Peter Constable and Robert Fulton, there was nothing but hearty hatred and contempt now in Peter's eyes as he started at the other's smiling face.

He took no notice of the proffered hand. His lean young face was grim, his jaw stuck out obstinately.

"Coming to my rooms, were you?" he echoed, in a hard voice. "For what reason?"

Fulton managed a laugh. He had no wish to quarrel with Peter, unless Peter himself absolutely insisted.

"My dear chap," he said, deprecatingly, "hardly an hospitable question, is it? I've rung you up on the 'phone twice, and practically been told you were off the earth. What's your little game, Peter?"

There was a shade of uneasiness in his voice. His determined smile was rather fixed.

"There's nothing in my little game, as you call it," said Peter, deliberately, "except that I no longer desire the honour of your acquaintance."

A nurse pushing a perambulator stared interestedly at the two men. As was usual with her class, the sound of raised voices, or the sight of fierce glances exchanged, gave her the desire to linger in case of further exciting developments. Fulton scowled at her.

"You needn't publish your sentiments abroad, Peter," he said, quickly. "You don't want half London to know your concerns, do you? Let's go along to your rooms, if you've anything to say."

"I'll not go another step with you," said Peter.

Fulton shrugged his shoulders.

"I'm entirely in the dark," he declared, with assumed innocence. "Perhaps you'll condescend to explain."

There was a streak of colour in Peter's lean face. His hand was clenched on the knob of his walking-stick.

"The explanation," he said, grimly, "is that I don't care to make a friend of a man who is a liar and a cad."

Fulton went white, but he was no match for Peter's sinewy muscles, and he knew it. Besides, if there was one thing he hated it was a scene in public, so he took a diplomatic step backwards.

"There can be only one answer to that," he said, with forced calm. "But I cannot give it here. I haven't the least idea of your reasons for insulting me, but——"

"The night before you were married," Peter broke in, impetuously, "you told me you had broken with—with—a lady for whom you once pretended to have a great regard. You gave me to understand that the whole affair had been ended some months, at least. It was a lie! At the very moment you told me, she was on her way to London to see you—to marry you, as she believed."

Fulton moistened his dry lips.

"If you were to champion the cause of every damselin distress——" he began, with detestable inflection, then suddenly changed his tone. "Look here, Peter, don't be an ass. What has come over you, man, that you turn prig and prude all at once? I was found of little Betty. Who could help it? But how on earth could I marry her? The things done with and forgotten. At least, let us hope so. I'm married, and Betty has probably found someone else by this time."

"She is at this moment in London," said Peter, between set teeth, "waiting for you to come back from an imaginary business journey. She believes that her wire never reached you." He paused. "It did, of course," he submitted.

Fulton shrugged his shoulders. He was beginning to recover.

"I looked upon it as nonsense," he said, lightly. "I am sorry if she's been disappointed, of course. But if it's a question of money—"

"Money!" thundered Peter. "Fulton, you're a bigger cad than even I'd imagined."

He was white to the very lisp. Fulton laughed sneeringly.

'Don't make any mistake, my Sir Galahad,' he said. "Betty's tears will all be dried if I——"

He never finished his sentence. With sudden uncontrollable fury Peter raised his stick and struck him across the face.

Fortunately there was nobody about. The little maid-servant had dawdled on her way. There were no witnesses as Peter turned his back on Fulton and strode off down the street at a furious rate. He was blind and deaf in his sudden rage. He longed to take Fulton by the scruff of his neck and shake the life out of him. He despised himself that he had ever made a friend of such a man. His face was deathly white save for a red streak in either cheek; his breath tore through his nostrils savagely.

He had passed his rooms without realizing it, when someone called his name.

"Mr. Constable!"

Peter pulled up short as if he had been shot, and looked round. Betty was out on the path in the sunshine. When he turned she came quickly towards him.

"Oh, what is the matter? You walked past here at such a rate. I was at the window. I've been watching for you ever so long."

"I'm sorry," Peter gulped. He made an effort to recover his lost self-control, but his hand shook when he tried to fix his eyeglass. He was painfully conscious of Betty's surprised scrutiny. "I'm awfully sorry," he said again, stupidly. "The fact is, I've had a row with someone—had an awful row, and—and it's got on my nerves a bit. I don't generally get upset."

"What was it about?" asked Betty.

She walked with him back to the house, where the front door stood open as she had left it when she ran into the street.

Peter followed her up the steps. The colour had come back to his face. He was beginning to breathe more freely. He managed a laugh.

"Oh, nothing much. You wouldn't be interested. Let's forget all about it. What shall we to-day? Where would you like to go?"

They were in the little dining-room now. Peter's quick eye noticed the work-basket on his writing-table, and a small pair of high-heeled slippers on the rug, and a stifled sigh escaped him.

This was Betty's home for the present, at least—in his rooms, but he himself did not count. He was just someone necessary to her for the moment, someone to amuse her and look after her. She would have been equally kind to anyone in his place. The actual man, Peter Constable, counted no more with her than any other of his sex with whom she might be slightly acquainted.

She flushed a little and drooped her head.

"I was going to write to you," she said tremulously, "if you had not come. But Mrs. Gates was so sure you would come.

She glanced across to the desk where a half-finished letter lay on the blotter.

There was a pathetic eagerness in Peter's eyes. He half stretched his hand for the unfilled sheet of paper, but she gently prevented him.

"I can tell you what it is now you are here, but—I don't think I shall want it after all; at least——" She broke off. "I don't know what to do for the best."

"Suppose you tell me all about it," said Peter.

He sat down on the edge of the table. He still felt a bit shaky from his fit of passionate rage. It was so seldom, as he said that he got upset about anything.

Betty clasped her hands together with almost childish embarrassment.

"My money has all gone," she said.

Peter nearly laughed at the tragedy in her voice. Then he realized that it was something very serious from her point of view, and he checked himself.

"Well," he said, gently, "that's nothing very terrible. You will allow me to lend you some will you not, until—until—"

He broke off.

She finished the sentence for him.

"Until Robert comes, you mean?"

Peter nodded. He simply could not speak. The words would have choked him. Once again he was playing the coward. In spite of all his fine resolutions, he was wading deeper and deeper into the slough he himself had made; he supposed helplessly that he would go on now till the web of his own fabrication and deceit overwhelmed him.

"I know Robert would give it to me directly," the girl went on, slowly. She was not looking at Peter. "So if you could lend the a little——You see, I had so many expenses, and my aunt only left me a few pounds." She glanced up at him almost timidly. "If you could spare me two pounds," she added. There are some things I must buy. Of course, I know I owe you a dreadful lot for my board and food here."

"You don't owe me anything," said Peter, angrily. "This place always has to be kept on, whether I'm here or not. You don't owe me a penny." He got off the table and unlocked a drawer in his writing-desk. "I haven't anything less than a five-pound note," he said bluntly.

Betty give a little cry of dismay "Oh, I couldn't take all that I really couldn't."

Peter re-locked the drawer, leaving the note on the table.

"You're not taking it from me, you know," he said. "It's only a loan till—till Fulton comes back," he added, savagely.

She fingered it hesitatingly.

"Yes I suppose it is, but will you read this, please, Mr. Constable? She handed him a morning paper which had been lying on the couch. She indicated a small paragraph.

"I don't know what made me look at it. I don't generally read very much of any newspaper."

Peter followed the direction of the little finger.

"Elizabeth Mary Dean, of Illingham, near Devizes, Devonshire, niece of the late Elizabeth Charlotte Dean, of the White Cottage, Illingham, Anyone communicating the whereabouts of the above to Mr. Francis Clarence, at Hill House, Devizes or Byefleet House, Maidenhead, will be rewarded."

Peter looked up.

"That's me," said Betty, with a nervous little smile.

But Peter did not smile. He read the notice through again, and his eyes were very grave.

"That is the Mr. Clarance you thought you saw on the river yesterday, of course," he said.

"Yes, I am afraid so."

"Why, afraid? He may have good news for you."

Betty shook her head.

"On, no; it wouldn't be that. It's only that—you see, he never liked Robert, as I told you, and I suppose he guesses why I came a way without telling him." She stopped. "I don't mean to write to him anyway," she added defiantly. "And nobody else knows where I am."

Peter looked at her.

"I know," he said.

She flushed indignanantly.

"But you won't write to him! It's nothing to do with you. I can't allow you to write to him, Mr. Constable."

"I'm not sure that it isn't my duty," said Peter, slowly. "You say he was your guardian before you came of age. It's not right to keep the old chap in suspense."

Betty stamped her foot.

"It's not your place to dictate to me. I won't have it. How dare you suggest such a thing?"

Her angry eyes searched his face. Peter half smiled. She seemed such a child in her sudden wrath.

"Why don't you wish him to know where you are?" he asked.

"Because—because——," Betty hesitated. "Because if he knew he would make me go home," she added, with a rush.

"You mean back to Devonshire?"

"Yes."

"And you don't want to go?"

She shook her head.

'I would much rather stay here with you," she added, in a low voice.

Peter stared at her, then he swung round abruptly and strode over to the window, where he stood staring out at the sunny street with unseeing eyes. Much rather stay there—with him! What sweet meaning the words had, all unconsciously, conveyed to his sore heart!

Betty watched him from beneath her long lashes. She was still a little afraid of Peter, In spite of his boyishness, is worldly experience and wisdom made him seem far above her and the simple country upbringing which had been hers.

"Perhaps you don't want me to stay here," she submitted after a moment timidly.

Peter did not turn round his hands were deep thrust into his trousers pockets. He was scowling fiercely at a perky sparrow on the palings that bordered the narrow strip of garden in front of the house.

Betty waited a moment. Then:—

"Why don't you answer me?" she asked, with a touch of impatience.

Peter turned slowly.

"You don't need me to answer," he said constrainedly. "You know well enough whether I want you to stay here or not."

(To be continued.)

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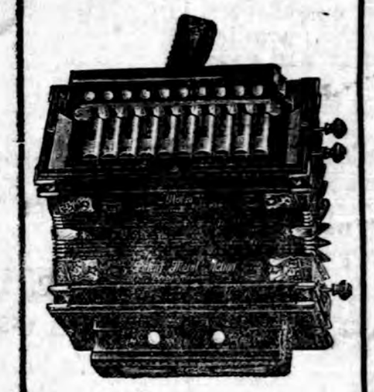

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